The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, &c., selling cheap at Barker's great sale.

The Universalist Fair
at City Hall—rare and splendid display. Go by all means, and don't forget the "hop" in the evening.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Men's Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Go to the Rink.
Splendid Skating at the Rink day and evening.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT is supplied with the latest styles, materials and trimmings. The superiority of taste and workmanship of garments made by our house is established, and we are offering great bargains in ready-made garments. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

A Chance Worth Improving.
Messrs. Putnam & House, Gents' Furnishing Goods dealers, No. 72 Fifth street, are selling *a choice stock of goods purchased specially for the Holidays. Rarest bargains ever offered.* Come and see.

WHOLESALE and retail closing out sale of Dry Goods at Barker's, and an immense stock.

GREAT WESTERN BAND at the Rink every evening.

BLACK SILKS, very wide, reduced to $1 25 at Barker's closing out sale.

Universalist Fair
At City Hall every night. Grand Promenade every night from 10 to 12 P. M., at City Hall.

BARRED FLANNELS at 20 cents, one-half former prices, at Barker's closing out sale.

KEYSTONE RINK, Robinson street, between Federal and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

A BEAUTIFUL and appropriate present can be found and to cost very little at the sale of Dry Goods at Barker's.

Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy--Grand Soiree.
On Friday evening, December 20th, at his new Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. Overture by Orchestra at 7½ o'clock, dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely; at 10 o'clock the junior class will resign the floor in favor of the senior class and guests who wish to enjoy dancing for the remainder of the evening. For tickets apply to Prof. Cowper, at the Academy, or at the principal music stores.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, at 62½ cents, all wool, at Barker's sale.

Furs---Bulletin of Prices.
French Coney sets for $5, worth $7.
Water Mink sets for $7, worth $9.
American Fitch sets for $10, worth $15.
Siberian Squirrel sets $11, worth $14.
Siberian Squirrel sets $14, worth $18.
Siberian Squirrel sets $16, worth $20.
Siberian Squirrel sets $20, worth $25.
Siberian Squirrel sets $25, worth $30.
Siberian Squirrel sets $30, worth $38.
Children's sets for $8, worth $10.
Children's sets for $4 50, worth $6 00.
Black Coney Muff for $2 00, worth $3 00.
Black Coney Muff for $3 50, worth $4 50.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $65 00 worth $80.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $75 00, worth $90 00.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $90, worth $120.
Two Striped Mink Muff $18, worth $23.
Two Striped Mink Muff $20, worth $24.
Two Striped Mink Muff $25, worth $30.
Two Striped Mink Muff $30, worth $40.
Hudson Bay Wolf Robes $32, worth $40.
Prairie Wolf Robes $28, worth $35.
Buffalo Robes $8, worth $12.
Buffalo Robes, lined, $18, worth $22.
Ladies' Hoods, fur trimmed, $2, worth $2 50.
Ladies' Hoods fur trimmed, $3, worth $4.
Full line of Hats and Caps.
FIN. MAINS & CO.,
ws No. 264 Liberty street, opposite Hand.

FANCY SILKS reduced to 75 cents at the great sale at Barker's.

For Holiday Gifts.
Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

WHITE, Red and Yellow Flannels, greatly reduced in price, at Barker's.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

GREAT bargains in Silks and all kinds of Dress Goods, at Barker's great sale.

DRESS GOODS—Some reduced to 12½ cents at Barker's great sale.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York *Herald*, in a marked leading editorial upon the abilities of General Hancock, sets his judgment above that of General Grant.

The repairs on the railroad bridge over the Sandusky river, at Fremont, were completed yesterday forenoon. Trains leaving Cleveland and Toledo will hereafter go through without interruption.

A Washington special says: The Spanish Minister, while not denying the reported offer of Cuba to the United States, says he has not been notified by his Government of the tender. There are five treaties now under consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations, none of which will be reported to the Senate till after recess.

It is said the Committee on Ways and Means find that the Government ought to receive as whisky tax $305,573,400, whereas the actual receipts were only $28,000,000. Estimating the product from the capacity of the stills in operation, the Government ought to have received $1,260,000,000.

John P. Hale, Minister to Madrid, it is said, will be nominated Minister to Austria.

Several Democratic Congressmen from the West, whose choice for the President has hitherto been Pendleton, declared themselves a few evenings ago decidedly in favor of General Hancock. Movements in this direction acquire every day more strength and significance.

Early yesterday morning the steam boiler in the distillery of John Haas, West Philadelphia, exploded, completely shattering the building and seriously injuring three persons.

The State Auditor of Virginia, on Saturday, sent to Baring Bros., England, fifty odd thousand dollars, to pay interest on the State debt held abroad, and due January 1st.

General Howard made an address in Baltimore, Monday night, before the Society for the Education of Freedmen.

A fire in Vicksburg on Monday night destroyed $73,000 worth of property, on which there was $40,000 insurance.

The Louisiana Convention had a short session yesterday, the only business transacted being the adoption of the report of the Committee on Printing.

A Havana dispatch states that the principal of a large provision house called the San Siprian Company has absconded, leaving liabilities of $700,000; assets small.

The United States officers at Concord, N. H., have brought up several manufacturing establishments for frauds on the revenue.

The steamship Austrian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland yesterday.

John Jones, of Mankato, Minn., was killed on Friday last by falling from a heavy loaded wagon, which passed over him.

Benjamin Branch, an old and highly esteemed planter on Wolf river, near Memphis, was stabbed and fatally wounded on Saturday, by a negro named Adam, about a division of the crop.

The St. Louis city council yesterday passed an ordinance authorizing Gamewell & Co., to erect a police telegraph throughout the city, at a cost of $26,500.

A mass meeting was held in Louisville last night, at which resolutions were adopted urging upon the Government to take some action for the security of its foreign born citizens abroad.

The annual election of trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company was held at Auburn, N. Y., yesterday. The old board of trustees were re-elected without opposition.

In the Georgia Reconstruction Convention yesterday, no resolution was adopted on any matter of a legislative character. A resolution was introduced to prevent discrimination by common carriers on account of color; also, a resolution recommending the removal of Gov. Jenkins and the appointment of Mr. Bullock, of Richmond county.

A Havana special says: "We have news from Demerara which states that a terrible fire occurred there the day previous. The report of earthquake shocks at Martinique and Guadaloupe are contradicted. We have the confirmation of a previous dispatch announcing a terrible fire at Guadaloupe. There were several shocks of an earthquake on the Island of St. Kitts, on the 13th and 30th of November, the sea rising several feet on each occasion. An earthquake visited Antigua on the 18th of November, causing great loss of life and property. The reports from St. Thomas are more cheerful. The inhabitants are recovering from their panic, and business was recuperating. The men of the New York Submarine Company were engaged in raising wrecks with great success. The revolution in Hayti was increasing. President Cabral, of St. Domingo, was marching with an army against Hayti, under the pretense of avenging the death of Montez, but in reality to gain possession of the whole island. The commercial feeling in Havana is very insecure, and the condition of several merchants is critical. Some bankruptcies may be expected. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Captain General, Leirzundi.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

MR. SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL.

Consolidated Debt of the United States.

Senate Anti-Contraction Resolution

The Proposed Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

Financial and Impeachment Speeches.

A RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENT.

Southern Congressional Representation.

Important Military Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1867.

Mr. Sherman, in introducing his funding bill to-day, said the Finance Committee were not agreed as to the details, but its members were unanimous in ordering the bill to be reported. He had no doubt many important modifications and amendments would be suggested when the bill came up for discussion.

The following is the text of the anti-contraction resolution as reported from the Senate Finance Committee:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the act approved July 12, 1866, entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, as provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the extent of four millions of dollars per month be and the same is suspended until Congress shall otherwise provide.

The House proposition, for which the above is a substitute, is as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes shall be and is hereby suspended.

It is claimed that there is a material difference between the two; in fact that the House proposition vetoes contraction of Seven-Thirty and compound interest notes as well as legal tenders, while that of the Senate relates only to the four millions a month authorized by law. The members of the House Ways and Means Committee are dissatisfied with the Senate bill, and says it does not accomplish the purpose intended by the House. Mr. Sherman to-day said in private conversation that he should not call up the anti-contraction bill until the funding bill was disposed of, and that if the latter is passed, there will be no necessity for the former.

The bill to repeal the cotton tax was debated all day, but no action was taken. It is doubtful whether it will be disposed of before the holidays.

House of Representatives.

The House spent most of its time to-day in Committee of the Whole, and listened to speeches on finance and impeachment. They were wholly manuscript efforts.

Thad. Stevens introduced a bill relating to reconstruction, which was objected to, and was accordingly laid aside under the rule. It is his intention to press it to a vote before the holidays. The bill provides that so much of the Reconstruction act as requires a majority of all the registered votes shall be cast to form a Constitution for the Southern State governments, shall be modified as to make a majority of votes cast all that shall be necessary.

The second section provides that in the several States reconstructed the electors may, at the time of voting for or against the Constitution, vote also for representation in the Congress of the United States, who shall take their seats in the session succeeding the session at which the States shall be admitted, and elections shall be had in accordance with the districting of the States in 1858 and '59, except as herinafter provided for, and the same officers of elections who certify to votes upon the Constitution, shall also certify to the election of members of Congress. Section three provides that until a new appointment shall be made, the States shall be entitled to representation in Congress, as follows: South Carolina six, two of which shall be elected by the State at large; North Carolina eight, one to be elected by the State at large; Georgia eight, one by the State at large; Florida one; Alabama eight, two by the State at large; Mississippi six, one by the State at large; Louisiana six, one by the State at large; Texas five, one by the State at large; Arkansas three. No number of representatives is given for Virginia.

Mr. Eggleston offered a bill to pay certain troops of Cincinnati, called out to resist the raid of Kirby Smith during the war. Referred.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill in relation to officers of the army dismissed or cashiered by court martial, and which prohibits the President from reappointing them, except by consent of the Senate, and it was passed by a vote of 116 yeas to 34 nays. It is intended to cover Fitz John Porter's case.

The following is Senator Sherman's bill for funding the national debt, and for the conversion of the notes of the United States, reported in the Senate to-day:

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue registered or coupon bonds in such form and of such denominations as he may prescribe, payable, principal and interest, in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, such bonds to be payable in forty years from date, and to be redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from date; to be issued to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding or existing obligations, and to be disposed of in such manner and on such terms not less than par as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem most conducive to the interests of the Government, and the said bonds and the proceeds thereof shall be exclusively used in taking up the existing securities of the United States; *provided*, that the expense of preparing, issuing and disposing of such bonds shall not exceed one per centum of the amount disposed of.

SECTION 2. That the bonds issued under the first section of this act, shall be known as the "Consolidated Debt of the United States," and the same shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority, and interest thereon and income therefrom shall be exempt from payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, and in consideration of such exemption, there shall be reserved by the Treasurer of the United States one-sixth of the interest accruing on said bonds, which sum, in lawful money, shall be a special fund, one-half of which shall be distributed among the several States, in proportion to their population according to the last census taken before such distribution, and one-half thereof shall be applied to the purchase or payment of the National debt, as hereinafter provided for.

SECTION 3. Provides that in addition to the sums necessary to pay the interest of the public debt and maturing funded debt of the United States, there is appropriated a sum of money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum which, including the said interest and maturing debt and one-half the tax received as aforesaid, shall amount to ——— millions of dollars annually, which sum during each fiscal yeer shall be applied to the reduction of the public debt in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof and for funding the floating debt of the United States, approved the 25th of February, 1862."

SECTION 4. That the several bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from their date, commonly known as five-twenty bonds, shall, after the expiration of five years from their date, at the option of the holder thereof, be exchanged for bonds authorized by this act, and such as are now redeemable shall be presented for exchange on or before the 1st day of November next, and not thereafter, and the residue to be presented on or before the expiration of five years from their date and not thereafter, and such exchange shall be made at such places and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SECTION 5. That the holder of any lawful money of the United States, to the amount of one hundred dollars, or multiplees of one hundred dollars, may convert the same into a bond, for an equal amount authorized by the first section, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the amount so received shall be held in the Treasury as part of the reserve herein provided for, and any holder of 5:20 bonds, or of bonds provided for in the first section, may present the same to the Treasurer and demand lawful money of the United States for the principal and accruing interest thereof, and the Treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money, unless the amount of United States notes then outstanding shall be equal to four hundred millions of dollars; and such bonds shall not be so redeemable after the United States have resumed the payment of coin for their notes; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to execute the provisions of this section he is hereby authorized and required to maintain in the Treasury a reserve of not less than fifty millions of dollars of lawful money, similar in all respects to the United States notes authorized by law, provided that the amount outstanding shall not at any time exceed four hundred millions of dollars.

SECTION 6. That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem any portion of the securities of the United States held beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue registered bonds of the United States in such form and in such denomination as he may prescribe, payable, principal and interest, all in coin, in Frankfort and London, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at a rate of exchange equivalent to five francs for one dollar, to be payable in forty years from date and to be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years, at like rate of exchange, and to be issued to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, and to be exchanged for an equal amount of seven-thirty bonds, or to be disposed of in such manner and on such terms not less than par, in lawful money, or its equivalent, in coin, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best for the Government; but the expenses of the sale or exchange of such bonds shall not exceed the difference between said rate of exchange on London or Frankfort.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON presented from the Society of Friends in six States, a memorial in regard to the dealings of the Government towards the Indians. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for funding the National Debt, and for the conversion of notes of the United States.

The bill was laid over and five thousand extra copies ordered printed.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the resolution of the Tennessee Legislature recommending the giving of pensions to all soldiers of 1812, which was referred and ordered printed.

A resolution offered by Mr. HENDERSON was adopted, calling on the President for copies of instructions issued for the seizure of estates, property or monies under the act of 1862, to suppress insurrection, punish treason, and confiscate property of rebels, and a statement of monies received on account of such property seized and confiscated under said act.

On the motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish the Senate copies of papers on file in the Third Auditor's office in cases where accounting officers and the Quartermaster General have disagreed.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a joint resolution declaring the act of March 3d, 1861, shall not be construed to authorize heads of Departments to change or modify balances certified to them by the Commissioner of Customs or Comptroller of the Treasury, but that such balances, when stated by the Auditor and properly certified by the Comptroller, shall be considered as final and conclusive upon the Executive branch of the government, and be subject to revision only by Congress or the proper committees. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported, with an amendment, a joint resolution to change the time of holding the annual meeting of stockholders of the Union Patific Railroad Company. The resolution was adopted as amended.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish a statement of the aggregate cost to the United States, since June 30, 1865, of the freedmen, with the cost of the Freedmen's Bureau, and measures for reconstruction. After discussion the resolution was laid over.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate any agreement between the Government of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the joint occupation of the Island of San Juan, with copies of correspondence on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER objecting, the resolution was laid over.

The bill to repeal the cotton tax was taken up and debated by Mr. CONKLING, who moved to postpone further consideration till to-morrow.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the motion.

Mr. NORTON spoke against the bill, though he said the present tax was too high.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Davis, Stewart and Hendricks, until the Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McCORMICK, of Missouri, took his seat.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for juries in the District allowing in criminal cases, when necessary, the obtaining by the Supreme Court of the District, juries from outside the District limits. Recommitted.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, the President was asked as to the amount required from the Chinese Government under treaty of 1858 for payment of losses sustained by American citizens, how distributed, &c.

Mr. KOONTZ introduced a joint resolution for furnishing meters to small distilleries. Referred to the Ways and Means.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, inquired of the Speaker whether the Reconstruction Committee had a right to report at any time.

The SPEAKER replied it had not.

Mr. STEVENS then asked unanimous consent to report from the Reconstruction Committee a bill relating to reconstruction of the Southern territory. The first section modifies the reconstruction act so a simple majority of votes cast for or against the constitution may affirm or reject such constitution.

The third section assigns the number of representatives as follows: To South Carolina, six, two of whom shall be elected by general ticket; to North Carolina, eight, one to be elected on general ticket; to Georgia, eight, one to be elected on general ticket; to Florida, one; to Alabama, eight, two to be elected on general ticket; to Mississippi, six, one on general ticket; to Arkansas, three; to Virginia, the number left blank in the bill.

Messrs. CHANDLER, ROSS and others objected to the introduction of the bill, and it was not received.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill to pay certain troops of Cincinnati, engaged in putting down the Kirby Smith raid in 1862. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported several bills, memorials, &c., improperly referred to that committee, and which, on his motion, were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. THOMAS, from the same committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to continue the inquiry concerning public officers in Maryland.

Mr. PHELPS moved an amendment that the Representatives from Maryland be privileged to attend the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

After some debate the amendment and resolution were adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made an adverse report on the petition of an officer to be allowed credit for public funds stolen from him while in service. He said this was intended to cover this whole class of cases. Laid on the table.

Mr. GARFIELD reported back a bill declaring that no officer of the army cashiered or dismissed by sentence of General Court Martial, approved by the proper reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to military service except by reappointment, confirmed by the Senate. The bill passed, yeas 116, nays 34.

Action was taken on several matters upon the Speaker's table, including Senate amendment to the House joint resolution changing the time of holding the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad, which provides for an election of directors next March, when the terms of the present directors shall cease.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinoise, moved to table it. Negatived, 44 against 97.

The amendment was then concurred in, and the joint resolution goes to the President.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAVIS in the chair, for general debate on the President's annual message.

Mr. BOYER made a speech sustaining the views of the minority report on impeachment.

Mr. PIKE advocated his bill to tax United States bonds.

The Committee rose.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from Gen. Grant, relative to the removal of Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan, which, after some debate, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. LYNCH introduced a bill to allow free goods to be stored in bonded warehouses. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BAKER, of Kentucky, offered a resolution in reference to remitting the tax of five per cent. on articles manufactured from United States hemp. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Adjourned.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Sad Occurrence---Man Killed While Hunting---Dedication of First Congregational Church at Findlay.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 17, 1867.

This forenoon two men, by the names of Keyser and Voegle, accompanied by a son of each, went out in a sleigh on a hunting tour. After going about five miles in the country they left the sleigh and started on foot, but had only gone a short distance when Keyser, who was ahead, slipped and fell, and by some means his gun was discharged, shooting Voegle through the heart, killing him almost instantly.

The first congregational church, of Findlay, Ohio, pastor of Rev. J. A. Meeks, dedicated their new house of worship, on Sabbath last. It is a fine edifice, built at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. There still remained unpaid on Sunday about five thousand dollars, which amount was pledged during the day. The congregation is thus enabled to occupy the church free from debt. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. J. E. Twitchell, of this city, and the dedication prayer was by Rev. Candee, of Berlin Heights. Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, of Sandusky City, preached in the evening. It was a very interesting and impressive occasion.

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, December 17.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day, the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution instructing the Auditor to suspend the payment of any interest on the State debt until the Convention was satisfied there was enough money in the treasury to pay the whole, reported adversely to any action on the subject, having received assurances from the Treasurer that the State will be able to pay all demands as presented. The report was adopted.

The resolution to interfere with the lease of a ferry was tabled, by a decided majority, after speeches made in which the ground was taken that the Convention had no right to determine questions of law or grant injunctions.

A resolution appointing a committee to report whether the Convention has power of legislation, and to ask General Schofield's opinion, was tabled.

The following resolutions were referred: For incorporating a provision in the Constitution that immigrants to this State shall not be sued in courts here for debts incurred before immigration, and exempting a certain amount of real and personal property of such immigrants from seizure for debt; for changing the system of State laws from remdial to prevention. The preamble to this resolution refers to the prostitution of the liberty of speech and the press; for the punishment of attempts to intimidate at ratification elections; for preventing citizens being distressed by disloyal tax collectors for tax levied years ago.

A colored delegate offered a resolution prohibiting distinctions on railroads or other public conveyance on account of color. Referred. A resolution to adjourn over the holidays, and waive claim to pay during adjournment was laid over. Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT.

FUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

Taxation of Public Securities.

Question for Congress, Not the Hustings.

Views of Senate Finance Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1867.

The following is substantially the important report made by the Senate Finance Committee, to-day, on the financial situation, and in expectation and support of its bill to fund the debt of the Government: The Committee on Finance to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the public debt, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, is called upon to report upon two important subjects necessarily connected with each other: First, the funding of the public debt, and as an incident to it the redemption of the bonds commonly known as the 7-30 bonds; second, the taxation, State and National, of public securities; and third, the redemption and conversion of United States notes or legal tender currency. Questions are presented in regard to each of these, the solution of which ought not to be delayed. These are as to the mode of the payment of the public debt, seriously affecting public credit. There is widespread complaint as to the exemption of public securities from taxation, and the evils of a depreciated and inconvertible currency are manifest, both in public and private business, that the early attention of Congress is properly called to them by the executive authorities. It should be the effort of Congress not merely to declare and obey the existing law, but to adopt a comprehensive policy that will preserve the public faith, restore confidence to the people, stability to our business interests, and yet will appeal to the sense of justice of our constituents, if it is unhappily drawn into the arena of party politics. Financial matters ought not to be in any sense partisan, but they may become so. Unless Congress can adopt a policy meeting all the requisites named, the contest on these most delicate and difficult questions may be transferred to the *hustings* where the heat of party strife may lead to dangerous results.

Before examining the several provisions of the bill, your Committee beg leave to state the present condition of the public debt. It consists of numerous forms of public securities, nearly all of which grew out of the urgent necessities of the late war. The calls for money to maintain the army and navy were so imperative that many different forms of loan were resorted to, and as a means to enable the Government to reach the resources of the people a currency was improvised. This currency now forms a part of the public debt, and being a legal tender in the payment of debts is in the nature of a compulsory loan, without interest. It has proved so convenient a currency that aside from the advantages the Government derives from it by the saving of interest, it has been and now is of great importance in promoting enterprise and the exchange of domestic products. It only remains, either by reducing the amount or by other means of increasing its value to the standard of gold, to make it not only the most favorable of loans, but the best currency devised. During the war the debt could only be contracted at high rates of interest, but the necessity of funding the public debt, as soon as the war closed, into one loan, at as low a rate of interest as possible, has been considered. Now that the compound interest notes and seven-thirty bonds have been converted, or are convertable, two chief difficulties that were presented a year ago are removed, and a portion of the debt may be dismissed from view.

The bonds commonly known as the long bonds of 1881, $283,676,600 were negotiated on the gold basis and are neither redeemable nor payable until 1881. The 10-40 bonds ($198,845,350) also are neither payable nor redeemable until 1874, and both principal and interest are payable in gold. The smaller items of debt amounting to $117,000,000 will be paid from the funds on hand or current receipts, and may be dismissed from our consideration.

This leaves the 5-20 bonds, including with them the 7-30s, in the aggregate amounting to $1,610,000,000, which, with legal tenders and fractional currency amounting to $387,142,457, comprises the body of the public debt of the United States. A large portion of this debt is now redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, and the whole of it will become so in a comparatively short time.

Your committee are of the opinion that now is the time to provide for the redemption of these bonds as they become redeemable by a new loan, on more favorable terms to the United States, and also to secure to the holder of the United States notes, as soon as practicable, their full value in gold. Such a currency convertable into gold with a public debt, bearing as low rate of interest as practicable, with the right again to redeem the principal when more favorable terms can be had, with a moderate provision to diminish the principal annually, supported by a system of taxes levied as far as practicable on imported goods, luxuries and incomes. These are the elements of a financial system which your Committee seek to establish.

Before examining the precise terms of this debt, and the measure proposed by your Committee, it is proper to inquire whether this comprises the whole of the public debt. It is sometimes asserted that an unliquidated debt of a vast and uncertain amount exists not included in the statement of the public debt. Upon this point the most vague and indefinite opinion prevails, not only in this country but in Europe. Nothing can have more injurious effect upon the public credit than the supposed existence and concealment of any portion of the debt. No comprehensive financial policy can be adopted that does not embrace every portion of it. Your Committee have therefore sought to ascertain the extent and amount of unadjusted claims likely to be established against the Government.

The amounts of claims pending arising under existing laws and likely to be allowed by the proper accounting officers is less than forty millions, and that will be scattered through several years, and will be paid out of the funds already or hereafter to be appropriated from current receipts. This is exclusive of bounties under the act of the last Congress, the estimated amount of which, yet to be paid, is forty-five millions. They are estimated for as a part of the current expenditures, thus swelling the estimates for the current and next fiscal year far beyond the sums needed for the annual current expense for the year, and so since the war large sums, amounting to over $200,000,000 properly chargeable as a part of the public debt, have been paid from current receipts as a part of the current expenditure, and this sum should properly be added to the $267,000,000 of the liquidated debt paid since the first of August, 1865. A more detailed statement of the unliquidated debt will be submitted to the Senate at a later period of the session, but for present purposes this debt may be regarded as a part of the current expenditure, and need not be considered in any plan funding the public debt, and will be paid entirely upon future action of Congress.

This fact will restrain Congress from adopting principles which will swell its amount. Every new bounty bill, every new railroad subsidy, every new and unusual expenditure for internal improvement, every new principle adopted in the settlement of claims growing out of the war, will involve new taxes or new loans. Therefore as an incident to every such measure, there should be a new tax levied or a new loan made. The vague and indefinite appropriations of money by Congress growing out of the vast expenditures during the war can no longer be continued without the utter destruction of the national credit or such an increase of our taxes as will bring back to these halls new-faces and new names. It is idle to disguise the fact that the increase of our extraordinary expenses and weight of taxes have alarmed the people.

Dismissing the unliquidated debt as depending entirely on the future prudence of Congress, we come to consider the present condition of the 5-20 loans. As all of these are of the same legal character, differing only in their dates and time of redeemability, it will only be necessary to examine the laws under which the original bonds were issued. After these acts took effect, the 5-20 bonds were negotiated. These second acts form the contract under which they were issued. No subsequent act of Congress can vary that contract without the consent of the holder of the bond, and the contract must be construed according to the intention of the parties at the time, gathered from the words of these laws and from the previous construction put by the Government upon similar words, and from the authorized declarations of the agents of the Government in negotiating the bonds. In construing this contract, no pressure of necessity should induce us to violate any provisions of it, even if its execution is difficult or its terms hard. The Government of the United States has always faithfully observed its promises to public creditors, and will not now sanction any violation of them. But justice to its people who must, from their earnings and by taxes make good these promises, demand that we should not impose burdens upon them not required by a fair construction of public engagements.

The question, now arises whether 5-20 bonds are redeemable at the expiration of five years from their date in any other money than the coin of the United States. If this question rested solely upon the act of February 25th, 1862, and the bonds had been negotiated under that act alone, it would be manifestly a breach of faith to redeem the bonds with the present United States notes. They are very different from the first legal tender notes, which from the very limited amount authorized, and the privilege to convert them into bonds, could not have had a less market value than the bonds. But it was found that with such restrictions upon the notes the bonds could not be negotiated, and it became necessary to depreciate the notes in order to create a market for the bonds. The limit of notes was trebled, and the right to convert them taken away. The amount of United States notes in circulation when the bonds were negotiated was equal to the amount now outstanding, so that the question arises whether by the terms of these several acts the bonds may be redeemed with notes of the precise character paid for the bonds when negotiated by the United States. The law does not expressly provide that the principal is payable in coin, but does provide that the interest shall be paid in coin, thus raising the implication that the principal may not be.

To meet this implication, it is shown that by the established policy of the Government the principal of the public debt has always been paid in coin without any stipulation to that effect. Your committee has examined the various loan acts of the United States, and find no express stipulation to pay in coin, but coin has always been paid not only for the interest, but for the principal, both funded and unfunded, both for bonds and treasury notes. This establishes the presumption that all public debts are payable in coin, unless the law under which they are issued expressly provides that they may be paid in a different mode, and this stipulation must be made before the loan is negotiated.

The act under which the 5-20 bonds were issued also provides for the issue of United States notes, and declares that these notes shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private. These notes were issued to an amount of $400,000,000 before the bonds were negotiated. It is claimed that this provision negatives the implication drawn from the payment of the previous loans in coin, especially as when previous loans were made and paid no other kind of money existed, or could have been contemplated. It is said, however, that the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, who negotiated the 5-20 loan, gave a construction to this act at the time the loan was offered, that this was announced to the people and upon the faith of this the loan was taken. Your committee can find no official declaration made by the Secretary on this subject until after the loan was negotiated. On the 18th of May, 1864, he writes to Mr. Hooper, that "it has been the constant usage of the Department to redeem all coupon and registered bonds forming part of the funded or permanent debt of the United States in coin, and this usage has not been deviated from during my administration of its affairs. The 5-20 6's being payable twenty years from date, though redeemable after five years, are considered as belonging to the funded or permanent debt, and so also are the twenty year 6's, into which the three year seven-thirty notes are convertible. These bonds, therefore, according to the usage of the Government, are payable in coin."

It is claimed that this language used long after the bonds were negotiated cannot show the understanding of the parties when the bonds were taken, and that it does not amount to a construction of the law; but that it simply affirms an admitted fact, that the usage of the government had been to pay all its bonds in coin. The same declaration might have been made as to all issues of Treasury notes, compound interest notes, or certificates of indebtedness, all of which are now paid in lawful money.

Again, it is said that the agent employed by the Secretary did in his advertisement affirm that the principal and interest was payable in coin; that this construction were acquiesced in by Congress, and induced thousands to take these bonds who would not otherwise have done so. To this it is replied that such a promise is not in accordance with the plain language of the law, and is not a binding construction of the law. No doubt the agent supposed that before five years expired specie payments would be resumed. No one supposed that two years after the war was over, greenbacks would still be depreciated. The advertisement was a supposition of a state of facts to occur five years afterwards rather than a legal construction of a public law accessible to all men, and it is contended that conceding that the agents of the Government construed the the law as binding the United States to pay the principal of the debt in coin, yet this construction was not so gemerally acquiesced in and adopted by both parties to the contract as to create a moral obligation which the United States is bound to execute to preserve its faith. It is time that this construction was so generally admitted as to make it a part of the contract.

Congress uniformly refused to declare this construction as to the 5-20 bonds, but did do so as to the 10-40 bonds, and it is a further and very significant fact that every State in the Union, with perhaps the exception of Massachusetts, put a different construction on this act. Every State had a public debt. It stood in precisely the same position as the National debt. Its bonds had uniformly been paid, principal and interest in coin, and yet under the law they held that [illegible] public faith was complied with when they paid either principal or interest in legal tender notes, and this construction was acquiesced in by their creditors. So with corporations and private citizens who had contracted debts which by law and custom had been previously paid in coin. They considered themselves and were released by payment in legal tenders. Now by a well established principle of the law of contracts, when it is sought to vary the meaning of the words of a contract by a contemperaneous construction, it must be shown that both parties acquiesced in it, and understood and acted upon it in precisely the same sense, otherwise the words of the contract must govern.

When a general rule is laid down, and an exception is made, it implies that there are no other exceptions. Duties on imported goods and interest on the public debt are excepted from the legal tender clause. This implies the principal of the debt is not excepted. The construction drawn from the payment of previous loans in gold is answered by the fact that the act under which this loan was issued expressly declares that a note shall be lawful money as well as gold, and shall be receivable in payment of the public debt. The argument that a construction was put upon the law by the agents of the United States is answered by the fact that this was not a mutual construction, recognized by both parties as a part of the contract, but was rather an opinion, based upon a supposition of a state of facts which, when the five years expired, did not actually exist.

It is clear that if the bonds are payable when due in legal tenders, they are redeemable after five years from the date in the same kind of money. The word payable imports a duty or obligation which must be performed at the time stipulated. The word redeemable implies a discretionary power which may or may not be exercised. But the same kind of money in the same mode tendered will redeem a note or pay a note.

Your committee have deemed it their duty thus to present the argument in favor of redeeming the bonds in legal tender notes, for it cannot be conceded that this construction has been adopted by many who disclaim all purpose to evade the public engagements. Still the admitted fact remains that these bonds were generally taken upon the supposition that they would be paid in coin; that this was explicitly declared by the authorized agents of the Government in negotiating the loan; that such declaration must have been known by Congress and was not negatived; that it was sanctioned by three successive Secretaries of the Treasury; that upon the faith of it the bonds have been continually higher in market value than the notes, and that a public sentiment, both in this country and in Europe, would regard it as a breach of public faith.

Public credit is so sensitive a quality that time cannot restore it when impaired. It is better far to forego a doubtful privilege if in the judgment of impartial men we have not the right to exercise it. But the doubt should be promptly removed. The discussion of the question manifestly impairs the public credit. Until it is settled no new loan can be negotiated. The public mind becomes accustomed to the idea of repudiation and the wildest schemes of paper money, worthy of the days of George Law, poison the fountains of public and private credit. It has been proposed that Congress, by joint resolution, declare that the 5-20 bonds are redeemable only in gold. This, instead of settling the question, will only create divisions and parties, and the resolution, when passed, will be subject to agitation and repeal.

Your Committee have heretofore considered this question as involving only whether the present United States notes, limited as they are to $400,000,000, can be applied to the redemption of the bonds. The question now arises, can the United States in good faith avail itself of the depreciation of its notes to issue a greater amount of them than was providdd for when the 5-20 bonds were sold, and with them to pay the bonds? What is a United States note? It is a promise by the United States to pay a specific sum on demand. No legal tender clause applies to this note. It is concluded that the money of the world, gold or silver coin, is the only money that can redeem this note. During the war this was impracticable, and therefore the United States gave to the note every valuable quality possible. It was made lawful money and a legal tender for other debts. But the obligation to pay this note in coin at the earliest moment practicable is a continuous obligation. Our failure to do it is the standing reproach of our financial system. It is the cause of all the discussions that have arisen in regard to our bonds. Until our promise is made good to pay the United States notes in coin or its equivalent on demand, we must suffer the reproach of partial repudiation. This does not consist merely in proposing to redeem our bonds in lawful money, but does consist in allowing our lawful money or promises to pay on demand to continue to be less valuable than gold or silver coin.

Payment of the bonds in existing notes would not materially affect the market value of the bonds, for the market value of the notes increased, as it would be by the provisions of this bill, would make both notes and bonds approach nearer the standard of gold. The present issue of notes is held by the people and cannot be drawn into the Treasury except by taxation. We have already largely diminished internal taxes, and cannot hope to receive over $30,000,000 in currency, in excess of our expenditures. It is manifest that such a surplus revenue is insufficient to redeem our bonds, unless aided by a further issue of notes or a new loan. To pay off the original 5-20 loan, the only one now redeemable, will require $500,000,000 more of paper money, to be still further increased as other loans become redeemable.

This alarming proposition has been made and is justified by the assertion that the bond holders bought these bonds with United States notes when gold was high and are compensated by payment in legal tenders. It is true that some of the latter bonds were paid for when legal tenders were largely depreciated by their excessive issue, and the uncertain result of the war. But the first loan of $500,000,000 now to be redeemed, was sold at par when gold averaged about 35 per cent. premium.

By reference to the market price of gold in New York during the summer and fall of 1863, it appears that this loan was sold at an average price of 74 cents in gold. The same bond can now be bought in the market in New York at 70 cents in gold. If you pay these bonds in legal tenders, limited in amount, as they are now, to less than $400,000,000, and with the privileges conferred by this bill, the holders of the bonds will realize 76 cents in gold, and will have the advantage of a rapid approximation of his notes or bonds to the gold standard. If we increase our paper money to an amount sufficient even to pay the first loan, he will not receive over thirty in gold, if, indeed, this act of injustice and repudiation does not, by destroying the public credit, utterly destroy that in which you propose to pay a debt contracted when the enemies of the country were confident of its overthrow, when foreign nations and a large portion of our own people anticipated the permanent division of the Union.

This course once entered upon, the first debt thus paid, the rest will follow. Confidence thus destroyed, all values affected, the duties of the people will compel them to resort to barter the gold and to the utter repudiation of the mass of paper money. So it was with the continental money. So it was with the French assignats. Your committee are therefore of opinion that no legal tender notes beyond the amount now limited by law should be issued under any pressure of financial or political necessity, until they are convertible into gold and silver. Our duty is to elevate the greenback, the standard of National credit, to the standard of gold, the money of the world. Until then we are not on a substantial foundation.

Let us make the dollar of our promise in the pocket of a laboring man equal to the dollar of our mint. The rapidity of the process is a question of public policy. It may be by gradually diminishing the volume of currency, or be left at its present amount, until increased business or improved credit brings it up to the specie standard. The discretion left with the Secretary to diminish it may be withdrawn, limited or extended as public policy dictates, but no necessity, no plausible pretext to diminish the burdens of taxation can justify us in increasing the volume of legal tenders, now that the war is over. We should look squarely and hopefully to the time when we will pay gold, not only to the holder of our bonds, but to all persons in public or private business. Not only is this obvious public policy, but it is the express agreement with the public creditors.

On the 30th of June, 1864, at the darkest period of the war, when it was feared that the amount of legal tenders would destroy our ability to borrow money, we provided in the second section of the loan act of that date, "nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued ever exceed $400,000,000, and such additional sum not exceeding $50,000,000 as may be temporarily required for the redemption of the temporary loan." This stipulation is a part of the terms upon which the 7-30 loan was issued, and is as binding upon the United States as any other part of the contract. It received the unanimous vote of Congress so far as the journals show, and was plainly demanded by public policy at the time, and was a pledge of public faith. Shall this be violated under the pretense of diminishing the public burdens? Every increase of legal tenders impairs the value of our public securities. If we may violate this, we may violate any other part of the contract.

Your Committee therefore dismiss as inconsistent with the public faith any scheme of paying the public debt with legal tenders by increasing this volume beyond the sum of $400,000,000. The surplus revenue can rapidly be applied to the payment of the 5-20s, as is now daily done, by the purchase of our securities in the open market. Your Committee are satisfied that the fund, with the aid of such a loan as is provided in the bill herewith submitted, will redeem the 5-20 loans as they become redeemable, with a large saving to the public Treasury, and in strict accordance with the public engagements.

In the new loan your committee deem it essential to adjust the question of taxation, State and National, on the public securities. The exemption of these securities from State and local taxes has been the subject of widespread complaint and irritation. It is difficult to reconcile the duty of the United States to preserve unimpaired its undoubted power to borrow money on the public credit, with the reasonable demand that all property should bear its just proportion of the burdens of taxation. Your committee can only claim that they have given the subject the most careful consideration, and submitted a plan as free from objection as any that has been proposed. The exemption of public securities is not the result of an act of Congress. It grows out of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which secures to Congress the power to borrow money and the supreme nature of that power is it cannot be [illegible] exected or limited by the act of any State or local government. In the absence of any legislation, the Supreme Court have repeatedly held that no State can levy upon money invested in any public security any tax or assessment whatever, on the ground that such a tax is inconsistent with the power of Congress to borrow money. If a State may tax a security of the United States it may entirely defeat a power essential to the existence of the Government. These decisions have been so often repeated and are founded upon reasons so conclusive and obvious, that it may be considered as settled constitutional law.

It is true Congress may, in negotiating a loan, reserve to the State the express power to levy taxes on public securities held within the State. This reservation would become a part of the contract, and would be a valid stipulation. The effect of State taxation would be that in many of the States where the taxes are high no public securities would be held. This would be especially so in large cities, now the best market for our securities, and where local taxes often amount to three per cent. With such a provision no loan could be negotiated except at such rates of interest as would add largely to the public burden. It has been proposed to limit State taxes to one per cent., but this is a discrimination as liable to objection as an entire exemption, and yet would add to the public burdens one per cent. of the entire loan. It would not meet the local demand for taxes for local purposes.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion that it would not be wise in a loan law to waive the constitutional right of exemption of Government securities from State taxes. But that all property protected by State or local laws should bear its share of taxation is so plainly the demand of justice and public policy that your Committee deem it wise to reserve in lieu of local taxes a specific rate on the entire public loan hereafter negotiated, and to distribute this among States according to their population. The amount thus reserved will, in the aggregate, equal the probable amount that would be collected by the States from the capital loaned to the Government. From the nature of the public securities being easy of concealment, readily transferred, or deposited out of the State, it is probable that but a small portion would be reached for taxation, while the mode suggested would secure each State a fixed sum, collected without expense and without amending the powers of the National Government over its loans, or impeding the ready transfer of the public securities. If it is objected that the distribution proposed is not just to the States whose citizens held a larger proportion of the bonds, it may be replied that no better rule of distribution can be proposed, and the advantage, if any, will accrue to the younger and poorer States where any taxation is more severely felt.

This adjustment will relieve the bondholders from the reproach of enjoying State law and local privileges without contributing to the expense, and will increase the demand for public securities, and thus enable the government to sell them at more favorable rates. The obvious payment by the bondholder of one-sixth of his income for taxes, and the great relief the distribution of so large a sum to the States will give them in the payment of State debts and the means of lessening taxes, will satisfy the well founded complaint now made by the owners of real and personal property.

It has been suggested that a special tax be levied by Congress on Government securities. Such a tax would be a palpable violation of public faith, unless extended to all other securities, as State, corporation, or personal securities. To select any one class of securities from other securities producing a fixed income, and to levy upon it a special burden, would not only be an unjust tax, condemned by all writers on political economy, and not practiced by any other nation, but as your Committee believe, is inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and is likely to be defeated by the courts; and the injustice of such tax is more marked when the security selected is a public security, to the payment of which the faith of the nation is pledged, and when the admitted purpose of such a tax is to neutralize a constitutional and legal exemption as an adjustment of the income tax now levied.

Your committee propose a like reservation as for the States, the proceeds of which, with such other funds as Congress may provide, a e to be directly applied to the purchase or payment of the principal of the debt. The other provisions in regard to the loan are similar to those in existing acts.

Your committee deem it important to retain the principle of redeemability after a short period, thus enabling the Government to avail itself of a favorable state of the money market by still further reducing the interest. This loan will secure to the bondholder a net 5 per cent. annuity, payable, principal and interest, in coin, and redeemable after ten years. Such a loan upon the basis of present circulation, it is believed, can be promptly negotiated.

Your committee deem it proper to provide for a foreign loan to be negotiated at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is computed that the amount of our securities held abroad exceed three hundred millions of dollars. These are mainly coupon bonds of the first issue of the Five-Twenty loan. The interest is payable in New York by reason of which the holders are at considerable expense in collecting their coupons. The nature of these bonds is such that they are liable to be thrown suddenly upon our market by a war panic or other causes. For this reason our markets are unduly affected by fluctuations caused by events in which we have no part. It is believed a loan can now be made amply sufficient to redeem all the five-twenty bonds held in Europe, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., and to be registered in London or Frankfort, so that it cannot be thrown upon our market at periods of alarm and stringency. The exchange is fixed at a rate which will more than cover all expense of transferring funds, and in harmony with the great system now proposed by the continental nations, by which the gold coin of equal value of all Christian nations will be convertible and exchangeable without loss or discount.

Your Committee regard the provisions of the bill designed to give increased value to the United States notes as one of the greatest importance. When the United States failed to meet its engagements in coin, it substituted its notes and gave to them every value possible. When the legal tender act of February 25th, 1862, took effect, gold was at a premium of three per cent. That act not only made the United States notes legal tenders for public and private debts, but made them convertible at the pleasure of the holder into bonds of the United States. This provision was regarded as of the highest importance, without which, your committee are satisfied, the legal tender clause could not at that time have passed Congress. It was founded upon the manifest principle that when we could only pay in our notes, and compelled all our citizens to reserve them, we would receive them for our bonds. This note is a contract no less sacred than the bond. By any equitable rule it should bear interest. All former notes issued by the United States bore interest, those during the war of 1812 at the rate of five and two-fifths per cent., and those during the Mexican war not exceeding six per cent. So the exchequer bills of England, forming a National currency, bear interest.

This incident to a United States note past due was only waived by making them convertible into an interest bearing security. This right was plainly printed on the face of the note, but it was found to embarrass the Treasury in negotiating its loans when under the pressure of war, and therefore by the act of March 3d, 1863, it was provided that "the holders of United States notes issued under and by virtue of said act, shall present the same for the purpose of exchanging the same for bonds as therein provided on or before the 1st of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to exchange the same shall cease and determine." This device to suspend the right of convertibility attached to the note, was suggested by our late distinguished colleague, Judge Collamer, and was only justified by the necessity then resting upon us of forcing upon the market all forms of public securities. The necessity no longer exists, and your committee think the right ought to be restored. If we cannot pay our note in coin let us pay it in the next best commodity, a bond of the United States.

The value of the note rests now solely upon the compulsory value given it by the legal tender clause. Then it will be anchored on the solid basis of an annuity, payable in coin. This measure alone will give greenbacks the market value of a bond, while heretofore, though made the legal standard of value, it has been and now is the least valuable form of Government security.

Another highly important effect of this provision is to release the Secretary of the Treasury from his power to contract the currency. Under the existing law he is authorized at his discretion to contract the currency at the rate of four millions of dollars per month, and there is no provision to adapt the volume of currency to the ever changing demands of trade and commerce. This power, though no doubt exercised by the Secretary with the sole view of promoting the public interests, is one not properly invested in any officer constantly engaged in official duties, and it is the cause of wide spread complaint. No one engaged in business can base his calculations upon a currency depending not on supply and demand, but upon the discretion of a single officer. If currency is scarce the Secretary is blamed. If it is redundant he is charged with inflating prices. The Government should have no power over the currency, except to stamp it with the highest credit, and by general rules known to all men to limit its amount. All fluctuations of the currency, affecting as they do the price of all commodities, should be left solely to the laws of demand and supply. Upon these business men base their transactions, and should have the benefit of their sagacity without being affected by the arbitrary discretion of the Government.

The plan proposed establishes the maximum of currency at the amount fixed by law, and it may be diminished by payment for taxes and its conversion into bonds. These processes would, it is believed, rapidly restore our currency to the standard of gold without the severe disturbance and uncertainty caused by the present system. When the restored credit of the Government advances the market value of our bonds to the gold standard, specie payments may be resumed and maintained. This plan is in accordance with the uniform practice of our Government prior to July 1st, 1863, and of Great Britain during the long period of the suspension of specie payments, from 1797 to 1832. The holder of the paper money paid out was allowed at any time to convert it into a bond or annuity. The note forced upon the people during a suspension of specie payments was never allowed to be of less value than other securities held by public creditors.

It may be alleged that this plan would contract the currency too rapidly; that when trade was inactive and money plenty, it would be converted into United States bonds, and when active business operations were resumed, as by the movements of crops or similar fluctuations of trade, the currency would be insufficient, and money too scarce, [illegible] and depression of [illegible] causing great stringency [illegible] the prices. Such would undoubtedly [illegible] effect, and it is mainly to furnish this fluctuating currency that banks of issue are established by most commercial nations. Their usefulness is now impaired by the suspension of specie payment. Their currency is now not a fluctuating one but a permanent one. Their issues are not returned when trade is idle, and therefore they are unable to relieve a sudden stringency in the money market. It is to avoid this difficulty that during the suspension of specie payments your Committee propose that any holder of the 5-20 bonds or the consolidated bonds, may, under suitable regulations, and within the limit of $400,000,000, present them at the Treasury and receive in exchange United States notes. This would make a currency convertible into bonds, and within proper limits a debt convertible into currency, and this fluctuation will depend entirely upon the wants of trade and commerce, and not in any respect upon the discretion of the Secretary. The money paid into the Treasury for taxes or bonds will be a bulk or reserve amply sufficient for negotiation of the new loan for the redemption of Five-Twenty bonds, and for exchange for bonds.

It may be objected that this will continue indefinitely the suspension of specie payments. Your Committee being sincerely desirous of avoiding this result have, given this objection the most careful consideration, and are of the opinion that experience, the only test of such a proposition, will show a contrary effect. The holder of annuity yielding five per cent. in gold, free from all taxes, will not surrender it for a note only valuable as a currency, unless the demand for currency is urgent and stringent, and then it ought to be relieved. It will happen that in one part of the country bonds will be exchanged for notes and in another part notes for bonds. At one season money being idle will be converted into bonds to be returnable again for money when it is needed. This process will give increased value both to the notes and bonds, and enable the Government eventually to restore both to the standard of gold when the vast productions of our mines, and the accumulated gold now hoarded by our people will take its place as the best and only true currency. Then the banks, restrained by the necessity of redeeming their notes in coin, will perform their appropriate function of furnishing a valuable currency convertible into currency.

If in practice it is found that conversion of bonds into money needs further limitation, either by reducing the maximum limit, or charging a percentage, it may be provided for by Congress. It is not a right secured to the bondholder as a part of his contract, but is simply a privilege designed to regulate the currency, and may be modified or withdrawn according to the judgment of Congress.

Your Committee are of opinion that the time is not distant when it will become the duty of Congress to repeal so much of existing laws as makes the United States notes a legal tender in payment of debts, either public or private. This provision was adopted with extreme reluctance and under the pressure of overwhelming necessity. The debates in Congress at the time this measure was adopted show conclusively that it was universally regarded as a temporary expedient. It is inconsistent with sound financial principles, and was never resorted to since the commencement of the present government until February 25th, 1862. The evils produced by Continental money were so fresh in the minds of the founders of the Government that during the financial difficulties that followd the adoption of the Constitution no one proposed such an expedient during the war of 1812, when financial embarrassments had impaired the revenue and destroyed the public credit, a limited tender treasury note was proposed, but was promptly rejected. Mr. Dallas, in a communication to the Committee of Ways and Means, declared, "that the extremity of that day cannot be anticipated when any honest and enlightened statesman will again venture upon the desperate expedient of a tender law." We were driven to that extremity, but should hasten to abandon so desperate a remedy at the earliest day practicable. The moment we can restore our notes to a specie standard should be signalized by a return to correct principles, and our United States notes should stand like all other paper money, receivable only at the pleasure of the creditor.

Your Committee having thus stated their views upon the different propositions of this bill, beg leave to add that they do not consider this measure as embracing all the financial measures demanded by the public interest, but they present it in the hope that it may not be embarrassed by other financial problems now exciting general discussion. Various propositions relating to the National banking system are under consideration by your Committee, and will be carefully examined. Whatever view may be taken by Congress as to the continued existence of this system, it is manifest from the report of the Comptroller of Currency that a more equitable distribution of the banks among the States, and new provisions for reports and for the redemption of their notes must be made. It is equally manifest that further provisions must be made for the collection of certain taxes, and the remission of others. It is only by relieving our industry, and applying our taxes as far as practicable to articles the consumption of which may be dispensed with, that we can hope to establish our system on a satisfactory basis.

We may justly boast of the manner in which our constituents have heretofore borne the vast aggregate of accumulated taxes caused by the war. They have cheerfully paid a greater amount in the aggregate, or per capital than any other nation before, and if necessary to preserve the public engagement they would continue to do so.

But the necessity no longer exists. It is happily our duty to select from among the great number of articles now taxed, such as may now be relieved, and to simplify the mode of collecting the tax on the residue. This, your Committee, in connection with that of the House of Representatives, are prepared to do. But as preliminary to all these important subjects, it is indispensably necessary to relieve the public mind from anxiety as to the action of Congress on the subject embraced in this bill.

THE CAPITAL.

A WEDDING FIASCO.

The Defaulting Groom, Col. Parker.

Commercial Treaties Presented.

Arrival of General Sheridan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1867.

Wedding Fiasco.

Fashionable circles have been excited here to-day over a wedding *fiasco*. The contracting parties were Colonel Parker, the Indian aid on General Grant's staff, and a well known belle of this city. General Grant was present in resplendent uniform to give the bride away, but the bridegroom could not be found and has not since been heard of. The wedding party posted a note of postponement on the church door. Scandalous stories prevail as to the cause of the failure of the bridegroom to appear.

Commercial Treaties.

The commercial treaties lately negotiated with China and Madagascar were reported in the executive session of the Senate to-day for ratification.

Sheridan.

General Sheridan arrived to-night.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1867.

THE DANISH COMMISSION.

Secretary Seward to-day presented to President Johnson Chamberlain Carstensen, the Danish Commissioner, and Captain Hederman, of the Danish navy. Rev. Dr. Hawley and Commodore Boggs were also present.

RETIRED.

Brevet Colonel William Kilgour, Captain 41st United States Infantry, was to-day relieved from the army by General Grant pursuant to orders of the President. Colonel Kilgour has been incapacitated from active service on account of wounds received during the war.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated Oliver B. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, for Consul at Bruns, Borneo, and Edward Higgins, of Michigan, Secretary for Utah. The President has withdrawn the nomination of Daniel Dennett as Collector of Customs for the District of Louisiana, he not being able conscientiously to take the required oath.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The following Executive order was promulgated to-day by the President:

It is desired and advised that all communications in writing intended for the Executive Department of this Government, and relating to public business of whatever kind, including suggestions for legislation, claims, contracts, employment, appointment and removal from office, and pardons, be transmitted directly in the first instance to the head of the Department, to which the care of the subject matter of communication properly belongs. These regulations have become necessary to the punctual and regular dispatch of public business. By order of the President.
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

MEXICAN BONDS.

Mr. Mariscal, in charge of the Mexican legation, again cautions the public against buying any other bonds of the Mexican Republic than those issued under the contract signed by Gen. Caravajal with John W. Corlies & Co., of New York. None others are valid.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CORRESPONDENCE.

A dispatch from Minister Adams, dated London, December 4th, says in reference to Lord Stanley's reply on the Alabama claims:

"It seems nothing more can be expected from this negotiation. I shall, therefore, in accordance with your desire, give it out here as understood so."

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 28,
[No. 2,102.]

SIR: Mr. Ford has given me a copy of a letter which Lord Stanley wrote to him on the 16th of November, inst., concerning the question of arbitration upon the so-called Alabama claims. I have submitted Lord Stanley's remarks to the President, and have received his directions thereupon. The Government of the United States adheres to the views concerning the proposed arbitration which I have heretofore had occasion to make known through your legation to Lord Stanley. We are now distinctly informed by Lord Stanley's letter that the limited reference of the so-called Alabama claims, which Lord Stanley proposes, is tendered upon condition that the United States shall waive before the arbitration the position they have constantly maintained from the beginning, namely, that the Queen's proclamation of 1861, which accorded belligerent rights to the insurgents against the authority of the United States, was not justified on grounds either of necessity or of moral right, and therefore was an act of wrongful intervention, a departure from the obligations of existing treaties, and without sanction of the Law of Nations, the condition being inadmissible, the proposed limited reference is declined. I am sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

To Chas. Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 2, 1867.
[No. 2,103.]

SIR: You will be expected to give to Lord Stanley a copy of my No. 2,102.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

To Chas. Francis Adams, Esq., &c.

GRANT, STANTON, SHERIDAN,

Grant's Private Letter to the President.

Protest Against Removals.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication from General Grant, enclosing the correspondence relating to the removal of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and also the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles. Nearly all the correspondence has been heretofore published, but the following is the private letter to the President from General Grant, about which so much curiosity has been expressed:

[Private.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1867.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR—I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning. Feeling as I do the great danger to the welfare of the country, should you carry out the designs then expressed, first on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War; his removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Senate. It was but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal if it was decided? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the Government to place a Cabinet Minister beyond the power of the Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood, so far as Cabinet Ministers are affected by the tenure of office bill, that it was intended especially to protect the Secretary of War, in whom the country felt great confidence. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second, On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Military District, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people, who sustained this Government throughout its trials, and feared by those who would still be enemies of the Government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this or any other country to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other District Commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day he was appointed District Commander, to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed; that the Administration was dissatisfied. This has emboldened the opponents of the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise would never have been necessary.

In conclusion, allow me to say as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is in my opinion more than the loyal people of this country—I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion—will quietly submit to see the very man of all others who they have expressed their confidence in removed. I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty; feeling that I know I am right in this matter, with great respect, your obedient servant. [Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Among the papers is a letter to Gen. Grant from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, dated New Orleans, January 24, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas, particularly referring to the condition of Union men and freedmen in different parts of the State, which he says is truly horrible. He says the Government is denounced, freedmen are shot, and Union men persecuted, if they have the temerity to express their opinion. This letter Gen. Grant, under date of Headquarters of the Army of the United States, January, 29 1867, indorsed as follows:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War. Attention is invited to that portion of the within communication which refers to the condition of the Union men and freedmen in Texas, and to the powerlessness of the military in the present state of affairs to afford them protection. Even the moral effect of the presence of the troops is passing away, and a few days ago a squad of soldiers on duty was fired on by citizens in Brownsville. In my opinion the great number of murders of Union men and of freedmen in Texas, are not only as a rule unpunished, but uninvestigated, constitute practically a state of insurrection. And believing it to be the province and duty of every good Government to afford protection to the lives, liberty and property of her citizens, I would recommend declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these. The necessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored, and if resorted to it should be limited in its authority, and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free and unobstructed until they prove their inefficiency or unwillingness to perform their duties. Martial law would give security, or comparatively so, to all classes of citizens without regard to race, color or political opinions, and could be continued until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is restored to its full relations with the Union. The application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all, and if necessary can be extended to others.
[Signed] U. S. GRANT, General.

No action was had by the civil authorities upon the foregoing recommendation.

The grand jury and citizens of Chicol county, Arkansas, have petitioned General Ord to station troops there to protect them and their stock against the negroes. Accounts from that State of the destruction of stock by the negroes are distressing. Great uneasiness is felt by the whites in regard to an insurrection. Col. Jacque, who was, during the war, Commissioner to Richmond, who is now planting in Arkansas, passed through Memphis yesterday, *en route* to Washington, to represent matters to the Government officials. He says no man's life is safe, no matter whence he hails.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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CLEVELAND.

The Manufacturers' Convention To-Day---Eighteen States Represented---The Programme.

CLEVELAND, December 17.—The National Convention of Manufacturers assembles at Case Hall at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Delegates are expected from eighteen States, including Kentucky and Tennessee. The arrivals are numerous this evening, and all the hotels are full. The object of the gathering will be strictly confined to the purposes named in the call, viz: Of securing the early removal of taxes upon manufactures and productions except luxuries, and to suggest changes in the mode of assessment and collection of the revenue, and the appointment and removal of revenue officers.

Wonderful Powers of Resistance.

In answer to your question how the Steinway Piano has worn which we purchased of you some eight years ago, I am happy to say that we are as well pleased with its rich tone as we were the day it came to the house, and would not exchange it for any other instrument of any other make we know of. I think the Steinway instrument the *best* in every particular, that is if eight years' constant practice is any proof, and we always advise our friends to purchase them in preference to any other.
MRS. ELIZA TEESE.
LAWRENCEVILLE, December 2, 1867.

The above letter is addressed to Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, who are the exclusive agents in this region for the famous Steinway Pianos.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c. *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Good Rooms, suitable for married or single persons, with first-class Boarding, can be secured at 89 Penn st.

WANTED—BOY—A stout, active Boy; wages $3 50 per week. Apply at 94 First street, up stairs, between 8 and 9 in the morning.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a steady man, in any position where he can make himself generally useful. Has had ten or twelve years' experience as Shipping Clerk, Assistant Bookkeeper, &c. Has some experience in the Retail Grocery business. Address H, Commercial office. tf

WANTED — BUSINESS — A first-class Salesman, who can command a good trade in Ohio, wishes to learn the Wholesale Dry Goods or Notion Business. Best reference given. Address V. E. T., Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—To purchase an interest in a Jobbing House. Capital required from $6,000 to $8,000. Ill health the reason for selling. Would exchange for city or country real estate. All necessary information given by addressing "B," this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Bookkeeper or Clerk; best of references given. Address S, Commercial office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Immediately, energetic, wide-awake men in every county in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, to sell three indispensable articles, needed by everybody. This is no humbug. Our Agents are making from $5 to $25 per day. Call without delay at Room 34 St. Clair Hotel. CUSHING & LOCKHART.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—"THE BOYS IN BLUE" FOR THE HOLIDAYS. An active Agent wanted in every township for the above work. For circulars with terms, apply to or address, A. GILKESON & CO., 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—A House of seven or eight Rooms, with modern improvements, in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, or on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, near the city. Possession wanted immediately, if possible. Address F. W. S., Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Office.

LOST.

LOST—BREASTPINS—Lost on Friday, 13th instant, between Federal Street Depot, Allegheny, and Fourth street, Pittsburgh, via St. Clair Street Bridge, Fifth and Smithfield streets, a small box, containing three Breastpins; one Masonic, one Sword and one White Set. The finder will be rewarded if he will leave them at No. 45 Wood street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—A large and substantial Warehouse on Water street, near Market. Inquire of GEORGE A. BERRY, Citizens' National Bank.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A rare chance is presented to a party with a capital of $8,000 or $9,000, as I am now offering my Hardware and Oil Well Fitting Establishment, in Petroleum Center, Venango county, Pa., at a bargain. It is an old and well established house, doing a good business. For full particulars address CHARLES ROBSON & CO., Oil City, Pa. CHAS ROBSON.

FOR SALE—BAROUCHE—A new Barouche for sale at a sacrifice. Apply at PATTERSON'S Stables on Fourth street. mwstf

FOR SALE—PRESS—A second hand Double Cylinder Taylor Press. Size of bed 31 by 46. Address this office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY—A splendid building location situated on North avenue, Allegheny city, between Beaver and Federal street. This property fronts on the proposed Public Park, and is also on the line of the new Passenger Railway, which is about to be constructed. Size of lot 30x90. Inquire of MOON & BRO., 167 Ohio street, Allegheny, or JOHN W. MOON, No. 66 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

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3,000 BBLS. CHOICE BRANDS
Family and Bakers' Flour,
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I receive and control the following brands:
DAYTON SNOW FLAKE,
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REGULATOR,
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ALSO, ON HAND,
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STAR AND CRESCENT,
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TO-NIGHT,
MRS. F. W. LANDER.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
ELIZABETH.
Supported by the great Troupe of Artistes.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), FIRST NIGHT OF
MARY STUART.
The Great Lander Combination in the Cast.
FRIDAY—Benefit and last appearance but one.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL NIGHT OF MRS. LANDER.
☞Seats secured at CHARLOTTE BLUME'S Music Store, No. 43 Fifth street. Secured and Reserved Seats, $1 00.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1867.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

WHEN you want to know how the pulse of New England beats, feel of Faneuil Hall. When we say, therefore, that a GRANT meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall this evening, we have stated an important fact. It will be a part of the movement which is sweeping everything before it, proceeding from the people, and with which the politicians have hard work to keep up.

THE resolution passed by the House of Representatives, declaring that the Reconstruction laws shall stand, is a proper and timely answer to the sweeping denunciation of them by the President. We hope also that it may be accepted as meaning that they shall not be amended so as to enlarge the range of disabilities or enact confiscation. When Congress once begins to overhaul its own policy it will inevitably "go to sea."

THE *Tribune* wants Congress to declare that "every Southerner who has for at least three months past supported Reconstruction on the basis of equal rights for all citizens, and still supports it, shall, after making and filing his affidavit of the fact, be restored to all political rights and placed on the registry of his district as a voter." This it would have Congress do to end a the beginning the business of passing special enactments restoring the disabled in squads. The proposition is a sensible one; but the risk of having the rule abused would be considerable. A Senator lately said that in all the South not fifty thousand who would otherwise be voters are disfranchised. So that if they were all let in the heavens would not fall.

THE letter purporting to have been written by General DENT, a brother-in-law of General GRANT, to a Charleston paper, wherein it is asserted that General GRANT will accept the nomination of no party, and must be taken, if at all, without a platform or even an avowal on his part, has been pronounced by General DENT a forgery, and "an invention to injure General GRANT." The worst of it is, the exposure spoils the editorials of the *Tribune* and one or two other papers, (there are but few of them,) gravely showing that it will never do to take General GRANT. The pronouncing of the letter by one speaking for General GRANT a forgery intended to "injure" him, is significant; for it amounts to giving notice that any assertion that General GRANT is not with the Republicans in principle, and will not accept a nomination on a square Republican platform, must be false.

DEMOCRATIC PERPLEXITIES.

The so-called Democratic party have their sorrows and perplexities, and these have greatly increased, in consequence of their apparent success at the polls. During the war they were generally so badly beaten by bullets in the field, and by ballots at the polls, that they were excused from having a policy. A sick man at the point of death is not expected to expatiate on his plan for the future. But when his health is restored, and he again takes part in the affairs of the world, the case is different. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania assumes to be in this latter condition. Their apparent success in October emboldened them to have a grand pow-wow quite recently in Philadelphia. All the leading magnates assembled in council to toast and wine Senator WALLACE, who for three years in succession has been Chairman of their State Committee. They were exceedingly jubilant over the fact that for once in ten years they had escaped defeat at the polls.

Senator WALLACE's speech on the occasion had evidently been prepared with great care, and shows the perplexities which stare his party in the face. It consisted of a series of fault-findings—of barren negative platitudes. He did not even dare to allude to President JOHNSON, lest he might have been forced to return him thanks for the efforts made by his patronage to elect SHARSWOOD. He could not allude to any one as a prospective candidate for the Presidency, and of course he found fault on the currency and negro questions. But even on these standing themes, he gives us no light or any affirmative position of the party. He did not seem prepared to openly pledge their lately erring brethren of the South that slavery shall be restored in the "good time coming," when the Democracy are restored to power. He is not quite prepared to pledge Mr. PENDLETON a full indorsement of his scheme for repudiating the public debt by paying the whole in irredeemable greenbacks, and therefore he had to deal in negative fault-finding.

Now, we think Senator WALLACE treated his hearers badly—very badly. After three years' gestation of the mighty problems pondered by him, the faithful had a right to expect something more than wind. He ought to have been encouraged on the RORY O'MOORE principle of luck in odd numbers, to have branched out on something positive—affirmative of what the late rebels in arms and their sympathizing brethren in Pennsylvania intend. But, no; all is doubt—uncertainty. And if Senator WALLACE cannot find something positive to promise the Democracy upon entering the Presidential campaign of 1868, who can?

The dozen of other Democratic magnates who delivered speeches on the occasion had theirs suppressed, and Senator WALLACE's alone appears in print. We are left, then, to conclude, that the Pennsylvania Democracy have no programme—nothing at least which it is safe to promulge in December, 1867. The Democracy when ruling the country had the stars and stripes, the Fourth of July, an ocean-bound Republic, &c., always on hand on such occasions to spread eagle-ize over. But now, alas! all these would smack of progressive attachment to the Union. Not even JEFFERSON and JACKSON dare be alluded to because they would have hung traitors, and that is a sore subject to their erring brethren. Since the publication of these proceedings we are convinced that the Democratic war-horse is dead. "His eyes are sot." He may indeed be able to kick, even sharply sometimes, but then it is only in his death struggle.

ARE PENITENTIARIES REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS?

We presume that a large majority of well informed citizens, if asked what was the primary object of confinement in the Penitentiaries, would answer the protection of the community and the reformation of the convict. How far, therefore, the results have realized this expectation is a very important inquiry. The very estimable Warden of the Western Penitentiary candidly stated to the New York committee, as the result of his own observation, "That very little evidence of reformation is given by convicts, either before or after discharge." Dr. CAMPBELL, we know, has not been very long at the head of the Western Penitentiary, and we might hope that longer observation would possibly change his mind. The answers generally obtained by the New York Commission are, however, rather in accordance with Dr. C.'s experience. We are sorry to say, that the results of our American Penitentiaries have not been up to public expectation on this head. If we could really accept as a demonstration one-half of what has been claimed for the Irish system in this behalf, we would unqualifiedly urge its adoption in our own prisons. One leading feature of that system is almost entirely neglected in ours. We allude to the pains taken to afford employment and encouragement to the convict to persevere in habits of industry after his final discharge from imprisonment. The Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia has its discharged convicts cared for by a voluntary association in that city. Our own and nearly all other prisons in this country have no agency of this kind. A provision is made by law in this State which allows to each discharged convict, whose residence is under fifty miles, five dollars, and to each over fifty miles ten dollars. This is evidently designed to return the convict to his family or neighborhood on his discharge. If, in addition, the careful supervision of the Irish or Philadelphia Voluntary Association could accompany him, it would be much better for the convict. In fact, we suspect that much of the beneficial results claimed by the Irish system is owing to this watchful care and supervision of the convict during the latter stages of his imprisonment and after he has left the prison. It seems almost impossible to organize such a system of supervision except by persons peculiarly qualified for this duty. Can it be done by law?—or can we have the same care bestowed upon discharged convicts from the Western Penitentiary that is given by the Prison Discipline Society of Eastern Pennsylvania? Until something of this kind is done here, it seems probable the leading idea of penitentiary confinement will never be realized, whatever system we adopt.

IRON RESOURCES OF MISSOURI.

DR. LITTON, in the geological report of the State of Missouri, estimates that the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, in St. Francis county, contain, above the surface of the valley, enough specular and magnetic iron ore to supply one million tons annually for two hundred years. Prof. SWALLOW, who examined the coal beds, estimates that there are in the State 26,887 square miles of coal, eight feet thick. The southeastern counties are covered with the most valuable kinds of timber for charcoal purposes—besides the best in the world for ship-building—and millions of acres of pine scarcely yet touched by the ax of the woodsman. A late writer on the resources of the State says: "Our iron mills ought to be equal to our resources. With coal and wood abundant and cheap, with masses of ore which centuries cannot exhaust, St. Louis, or its vicinity, ought to be the great central machine shop of the West. Our iron works ought to rival those of Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Sheffield."

The people of St. Louis are just now awaking from a sort of RIP VAN WINKLE sleep, and the papers come to us filled with the importance of moving on. They propose, however, to move on the same old legs, bearing the same old gun and traps, into another Sleepy Hollow. Pittsburgh owes to St. Louis the good will due to a profitable customer, and we heartily wish her success in the iron business. The growth of the Great West makes room enough for us both. Ten years ago St. Louis reached her Iron mountain by a railroad big with expectation of grand results, which have not been realized. However successful her present experiment with the "Big Muddy Coal" may prove, its result, as for the general good, will be a like disappointment, unless the causes of the past failure can be removed.

When the railroad reached the great mountain of ore "capable of producing a million of tons per annum," the iron mines of Michigan were almost untouched, yet during the present year the latter actually produced more than half a million of tons. In the vicinity of the latter there are fourteen blast furnaces in operation, and in process of erection, but the greater portion of the ore is brought to the coal mines of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The following table, showing the product of the several Michigan companies three or four weeks previous to the close of navigation, taken from the *Lake Superior Mining News*, is suggestive:

Mines.	Tons.	Mines.	Tons.
Jackson	125,000	New England	10,000
Grays		Marquette	6,000
Lake Superior	115,000	Edwards	5,000
Cleveland	90,000	Iron Mountain	2,000
Pittsburgh & Lake Angeline	52,000	Champion	500
		Sent to local fur's.	33,000
New York	50,000		
Washington	24,000	Total	512,500

If, whilst this rapid development has been going on, any progress whatever has been made in the Sleepy Hollow in which the two great Missouri iron mountains repose, we have not heard of it.

We look upon this contrast as a striking illustration of the manner in which the grandest industrial capabilities may be smothered by monopoly. The advantages of variety and quality of ore, *capable of being reached;* of climate, agricultural capacity, fuel, both coal and wood; accessibility to navigation, &c., are, in our judgment, superior to those of Michigan. If St. Louis will but extend her Iron Mountain Railroad forty or fifty miles further into the heart of her great iron region, which is now closed to competitive enterprise, she will soon reach the high destiny to which she so longingly aspires.

We may as well admit, that besides good will to St. Louis, we have a deep interest in the matter. Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati and intermediate points want two or three hundred thousand tons per annum of the various ores of Missouri described by Dr. LITTON, and we want to send back barges which bring it, laden with coal to smelt as much more at the furnaces of St. Louis and Carondelet. Give us a chance by opening up your iron region to the enterprise of our manufacturers, and we will do it—"Big Muddy" to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Philadelphia Petroleum Trade.

The exportation of petroleum is now about equally divided between New York and Philadelphia, although the former for a long time had the bulk of the trade. To obtain even an equitable division of the trade, Philadelphia has had to expend largely of its capital and enterprise, and now this trade is threatened with suspension by the closing of navigation on the Delaware and Schuylkill. While navigation is kept open, the shipment of petroleum to foreign countries is busily going on, and it is necessary to the continued prosperity of the business, if not to its existence, that the rivers should be kept in a navigable condition. The refiners and exporters have petitioned Councils to provide the same means for keeping open the Schuylkill as are employed in the Delaware, and if Philadelphia desires to retain her position as a great shipping port for petroleum, the Councils will speedily take favorable action upon the petition.

Dickens in New York.

It seems that the provincial cities need not expect a visit right away from Mr. Dickens, for it has been given out that he proposes to continue his readings there "as long as they continue to be attended by such audiences as have assembled to hear him hitherto." Judging from present appearances, it will be some time before the contingency which will send him to the country will happen. The "Black Crook" has had a run of sixteen months, but it is hardly probable that "Boz" will draw as long as that.

THE Lake Superior region competes with Pennsylvania in the production of iron ore. The supply from the mines back of Marquette, as we learn from the Marquette *Journal*, amounted in the last year to 450,000 tons, exceeding by 50 per cent. the yield of any former year. Of this total little remains on hand for export, the demand having continued good up to the close of navigation. In regard to the extent of the ore deposits, there is apparently no limit. The *Journal* says the introduction of machinery and the system of deep mining in the older mines will enable the various companies to maintain without exhaustion a large production from year to year, although the costs are somewhat increased, compared with mere surface operations of former years. Generally speaking, the deposits of ore in these mines enlarge as they are worked downward, giving promise of an unfailing supply.

THE Atlantic and Great Western Railway troubles still absorb attention in railroad circles in London. The holders of certificates of debenture have been instructed to hold them pending judicial proceedings to insure a faithful administration of the trust. An estimate of its probable earnings and working expenses during the next ten years gives a gradual increase of annual net profits from $1,725,000 in 1867-8 to $3,724,000 in 1877-8.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

Old Sir Douglas.—This is the latest work of the Honorable Mrs. Norton. Her name first flew through the mouths of men many years ago; not as the writer of books, but as the occasion of what the French call a *cause celebre.* Young, beautiful and intellectually gifted, she was so fortunate, as it at first seemed—so unfortunate, as it proved, to be looked upon with a half romantic, half paternal regard by the greatest English statesman, and prime minister of the time, Lord Melbourne, who was old enough to be her father. In the recently published memoirs of Albert the Good, the great Whig political chieftain is represented in a way that must make every reader like him. Her British Majesty remembers with deep gratitude the fatherly tenderness and wisdom with which the old lord guided her youth and helped to initiate her in the duties of her high position. Mr. Norton, proud to disease, suspicious as Othello without his nobleness, and instigated by Tory politicians, became the instrument of Lord Melbourne's enemies in an attempt to ruin his own wife, by overwhelming the Minister with odium. In a late article on "Marriage Laws," (see *Eclectic Magazine* for October, 1867,) Mr F. W. Newman says: "The jury acquitted Lord Melbourne. Was not, then, Mrs. Norton's reputation left unstained? Not wholly, for the hostile counsel had inveighed maliciously on certain ambiguous facts, which ought to have been explained and were not. Mrs. Norton asked leave to explain them, and was not permitted, *because she was not a party to the suit!* It was a question (forsooth) between the two men only; *she had no business with it!* Mr. Norton having tried to fix on his wife this dreadful stigma, and failed, did not love her the more for it, and apparently hated her. Having ejected her from his house, he refused to allow her to see her children. She pleaded for leave to see them *only once in six months, and in the presence of a person appointed by her husband;* this was refused her. She brought the question into court, but in vain; her husband's inexorable refusal was pronounced legal. The matter was treated in the House of Lords—and no wonder, since the Prime Minister and a lady with the title Honorable were concerned,—and an eccentric legal peer (Brougham) of vast powers and experience expatiated on the injustice with which Mrs. Norton was treated. But after a vehement speech all on that side, he wound up by saying: that our law is so consistently and monstrously unjust to women, that it is not worth while to give a fraction of justice in one particular case; he therefore gave his voice *against her.*" Mrs. Norton has a claim upon our interest on another account—we believe she is a Sheridan, a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Mrs. Sheridan was Miss Linley, the singer, whom her husband withdrew from the stage. She, if we are not mistaken, was the person introduced by Lord Macauley into his famous tableau of the opening scene of Warren Hastings's trial, as "the beautiful mother of a beautiful race, whose features lighted up with love and music, art has rescued from the common decay." (The art of Reynolds!) Mrs. Norton has written several books, one or two of them in verse—which have given her a place in the hearts as well as in the memories of many readers. "Old Sir Douglas," we see, is allowed at home to be a work of considerable merit. The facts above stated about the authoress, beside their intrinsic interest, will light up many passages in the book with new meanings—glimpses of the great sorrow which has cast its shadow over her life. (Published by Lippincott & Co. Sold by H. Miner.)

Home Life; a Journal.—Miss Sewell, the authoress of this novel, is a very different person from Mrs. Norton. From the revelation of disposition in her "Journal" we suspect she would hardly consider that lady as a proper person to call upon—we mean—for her favorite characters to associate with. Though of a vigorous and well cultivated mind, she is clearly very much under awe, not to say terror, of "the gigmanity" around her. And yet we may misjudge her in this; she not only tolerates but loves Mrs. Bradshawe—who tolerates Mrs. Randolph—who hovers on the verge of the improper until near the end of the book, when she skips over the border. The truth is, Miss Sewell ought not to be spoken of in that way. She is a most excellent Christian lady, who feels great interest in church-affairs, confessing that "much of her comfort must depend on the clergyman of her parish;" and "doubting whether she did right to take a certain cottage before being quite certain as to the condition of church matters in that part of the world." Her ideas of social purity and individual honor are at once high and free from extravagance. We have been told she was once a governess; but she certainly does not write what is technically known in England as "governess English." She has written a good book on education, and this story—home life—is evidently designed to illustrate and exemplify her notions about the moral training of the young. Books of that drift are apt to be dull, but this is not a dull but a lively book. The persons—youth and adult—brought before us to play their parts, are all careful studies, and act and talk to the life, each with his or her individual traits; among them the inconsistencies which characterize reality oftener than fiction, of the second and third rate. Mr. L'Estrange, the rector, seems to be a copy from life; there are dozens like him in the little island, while Mrs. Bradshawe is the product of a higher effort of art. (Appleton & Co.; Davis, Clarke & Co.)

There are those will say "Novels are trash; why talk about the rubbish?" That is certainly an extreme view; it may be another extreme to say that there are few things better worth talking about than novels. Human nature as it is, is surely worth knowing, and the taste for this sort of literature seems to be an inherent trait of human nature, or at least one that shows itself everywhere with the rise of civilization. Before Hengist and Horza led their followers from the forests of Germany the Chinese had their novels and romances, in which the hero is described as studying hard that he may pass a good examination, get into the service of the State, and marry the small footed lady who has promised him her hand. The opposition of parents, differences of social rank, the rivalry of more wealthy or aristocratic suitors, want of constancy in the fair one, and the perfidy of her *inamorata;* all these things are said to be in those old books even as they are in ours. Not only these, but social visiting, college life with its occasional revels, delay of the post and its sad consequences, soirees and tea parties; these things also are described in books written eight hundred years before tea had been seen west of the Cape of Good Hope, and six hundred years before Columbus sailed for this continent. The Hindoos have two romances in their old sacred language—the Sanscrit—both of uncertain though ancient date. The *Ramayan* written by Valmiki consists of 24,000 *slokas* or couplets; the *Mahabharat* by Vyasi consists of 100,000 slokas or couplets. The famous Persian romance, the *Shahnameh* of Firdousi, consists of 60,000 lines, and it is only one of many works of the same class in which the Persians have delighted for hundreds of years. As to the Arabs we need only remind our readers of the Thousand and One Nights. Turning to the West we find the same taste in very early times. What were the Iliad and the Odyssey but metrical romances? And the favorite pupil and most careful recorder of the wisdom of Socrates, was also the author of a novel in prose. Coming down into Christian times we learn that the first novel written by a Christian—the Loves of Theagenes and Chariclea—had for its author Heliodorus, a native of Amesa, in Syria, and Bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly. He was besides the correspondent if not the friend of Jerome. There is indeed a legend which affirms that he wrote the story in his youth, and on becoming Bishop, was deposed by a synod because he would not consent to suppress the book. Bayle rejects the story. It is, however, undeniable that the Bishop of Tricca's romance was translated from the original Greek into French by Bishop Ammyot of the Gallican church. The Bishop's French is considered by his countrymen as a particularly delicious piece of writing in their early language. It was revised and edited early in this century by Paul Louis Courier, the great Greek scholar and pamphleteer. During the last two hundred years the novels written and read in Europe and America have been so multitudinous as to suggest "frogs in Egypt," or "leaves in Vallambrosa," according to the point of view from which one looks at the subject. From hints in the best of them as well as from other sources we learn that they have always been sneered at, abused, denounced and read. The reader will remember how disrespectfully romances are treated in the Vicar of Wakefield. We call to mind at this moment a venerable divine, long since dead, who was in the habit of denouncing as pernicious all novels except the Vicar of Wakefield—*which he candidly admitted was the only one he had ever read.* Lockhart informs us that Sir Walter Scott kept not only his own but all novels from his daughters as long as possible, and according to our recollection there are few of the Waverly series in which a sneer at the practice of novel reading may not be found. When William Laidlaw was helping Scott as amanuensis in the composition of Ivanhoe, he one day congratulated the author on the happy effects which his admirable fictions would bring about, by ridding the circulating libraries of their rubbish. "Sir Walter's eyes," he tells us, "filled with tears"—no doubt of grateful emotion in the thought of effecting that great good. We must not infer, however, from any of these facts that Sir Walter theoretically condemned novels in the gross. We know the contrary from his express words, as well as from the genial appreciative spirit in which he wrote the lives of the English novelists; not to mention the absurdity of the supposition in regard to so voluminous a writer of fiction. We think the whole truth on the general subject of this species of literature has been well expressed by Isaac Disraeli (Curiosities of Literature, article on Romances) "Novels, as they were long *manufactured,* form a library of illiterate authors for illiterate readers; but as they are *created* by genius, are precious to the philosopher. They paint the character of an individual or the manners of the age more perfectly than any other species of composition; it is in novels we observe as it were passing under our own eyes the refined frivolity of the French; the gloomy and disordered sensibility of the German (?); and the petty intrigues of the modern Italian in some Venetian novels. We have shown the world that we possess writers of the first order in this delightful province of fiction and of truth; for every fiction invented naturally must be true. After the abundant invective poured on this class of books, it is time to settle for ever the controversy, by asserting that these works of fiction are among the most instructive of every polished nation, and must contain all the useful truths of human life, if composed with genius. They are pictures of the passions useful to our youth to contemplate. That acute philosopher, Adam Smith, has given an opinion most favorable to novels." And then Adam Smith is quoted. We must add that Disraeli's characterization of German fiction was never correct in regard to more than a very limited class of works, and at the present time describes not even a class. Kotzebue is dead in Germany as elsewhere. Mr. Ruskin has somewhere said that "the great use of novels now-a-days is to introduce us into good society and make us acquainted with agreeable people." This dictum, if remembered, will furnish a rule which may be useful in enabling us to decide whether we shall persevere to read, or throw aside a book of that sort. And there is another matter—a matter slightly metaphysical in fact—which the novel reader may not with impunity forget. "From our very faculty of habits," says Bishop Butler, "passive impressions by being repeated, grows weaker and practical habits are formed and strengthened by repeated acts." In other words one may feel very good natured while reading well described family scenes, or very benevolent in the presence of fictitious distress, and unless we yield to the emotion which prompts to kind or beneficent action, the repeated indulgence of these luxurious feelings, may not only not render no better and more benevolent, but may render us callous to the actual evils about us. We remember many years ago to have read somewhere—perhaps in Dr. Cooke Taylor's work on Civilization—an anecdote which may serve to illustrate this point. A gentleman who entered the coffee-room of an inn in Strasbourg about the beginning of the French Revolution, saw a man seated at a table with a book before him. It soon appeared that the man was in great trouble. He would read a little and then, as if his attention were distracted by the recollection of some overpowering sorrow, he would look up and sigh, or look down and sob; while from time to time the words—"Alas for Jerusalem! Ah my unhappy Charlotte!" escaped his lips in the suppressed tones of moral agony. The gentleman's sensibilities were deeply touched. At last he ventured, in a sympathetic manner, to inquire the cause of the stranger's distress, when the man handed to the inquirer the book which he had been reading. It was the *Sorrows of Werther. Jerusalem* and *Charlotte* will be recognized by some readers as the names of the prominent characters in Goethe's memorable romance. The gentleman was both surprised and relieved, but still interested in a person of so tender a heart, and embraced the first opportunity of ascertaining the name and rank of his weeping brother man. The knowledge was easily gained. He proved to be the most generally known official in the city of Strasbourg—the functionary whom the French call "the master of exalted works," and whom we call the *hangman.* The taste for works of fiction to which we referred above seems to be quite as prevalent and general now as ever—and abundant are the facilities for gratifying it. Our own inclinations in that way are not quite so decided as might be inferred from our appreciation of the general value of novel literature. Besides it must in all cases be taken in moderate quantities, under heavy penalties. We can merely name a few more of the latest books of this class, and tell where they are to be had: Pittock has on sale "Four Oaks," by Kamba Thorpe; "Vanquished," by Agnes Leonard; Woman's Strategy," "Widow Spriggins," by the author of "Widow Bedott;" "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. Davis; "Sir Bernard Gaston, or the Secret of Moultrie Hall;" "Corry O'Lanus, His Views and Experiences," and finally "The Guardian Angel," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Kay & Co. have on sale "In Bonds," of which the dedication is dated at San Francisco. Davis, Clarke & Co. have "Opportunity," by the author of Emily Chester: this latter was a great success; "Portia, and Other Stories of the Early Days of Shakespeare's Heroines;" this is by Mrs. Cowden Clarke, the author of the "Concordance to Shakspeare," and is an attempt to illustrate her favorite author; "Dr. Wilmer's Love, or a Question of Conscience," by Margaret Lee. H. Miner offers for sale "Under Two Flags," by Ouida; "Mace's Fairy Book, or Home Fairy Tales," translated by Mary L. Booth, said to be one of the best books of its class; "Carlyone's Year," by the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd;" "The Waterdale Neighbors," by Paul Massie; "The Curate's Discipline," and for young readers, "The Starry Flag," by Oliver Optic; "Climbing the Rope," by May Mannering, and "Alixis the Runaway," by Mrs. Rosa Anna Parker.

The Layman's Breviary—from the German of Leopold Schefer.—Leopold Schefer has long been known to Germans and readers of German. The son of a physician, early gaining some local distinction by the display of musical and poetical talents, he became the secretary and traveling companion of Prince Puckler Muskau, with whom he visited Southern Europe and the Ægean Islands. Coming home from his tour, he devoted himself to literature with German industry, and with the belief that,—"the might of truth constrains the heart of man." He chose the novel as the instrument by which to exert his influence on his contemporaries, and make his intuition of the world theirs. We feel justified in putting the matter in this way, though it may be hardly consistent with Schefer's own doctrine—

> "Who so knows and thinks.—
> 'Now I do good,' knows naught of God nor yet
> Of Nature's Godlike in their purity."

In 1846 he had written and published seventy-six novels, many of them founded upon or embodying Eastern legends. The Orient seems to have haunted and influenced him according to his peculiar temperament, as it has fascinated and influenced so many other cultivated Germans from Goethe till now. The effect of its teachings, or rather its inspirations, is especially visible in Schefer's last work, the one named above, to which he owes most of whatever reputation he has gained on this side the Rhine. It is not easy to give a sufficient idea of the Layman's Breviary. A part of its title is "Meditations for Every Day in the Year," and it may be generally described as a poetical book of devotion, containing word pictures of natural scenes, and praises of the wisdom and love of the Creator. It is full of far-glancing thought, and of sympathy for all that touches human beings and their lot. Perhaps a Pantheistic tendency might be traced in some of these meditations; we, however, do not anticipate any other effect from this tendency as *here* disclosed, than to prompt the suspicion in some minds among us that the presence of the Father of all is not confined to the local habitations which we call by His name, which would surely not be an evil effect. Let us trust at least that any mischief that may lurk in a few of these verses will find its antidote in the healing virtue of the many. Alas! not many books worth reading—written in these latter days—are so entirely and unmistakably safe as Mr. Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy. The name of C. T. Brooks on the title page will be considered as ample surety for the accuracy of the translation. (Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston, and sold by J. L. Reed.)

My Prisons.—Silvio Pellico, a writer in the Italian Journal, the *Conciliatore* and one of the Carbonari (or Colliers,) a political league hateful to the *Tedeschi* who ruled Italy, was seized without warning in 1820, and confined in different prisons for ten years, with almost every circumstance to make incarceration dreadful. The story of his confinement, written by himself, is a book which ought to be read by every member of each generation, as soon as he or she is able to understand it. His elegant and clearly printed edition will enable the old pleasantly to renew the memories of their youth, and will entice the young to a volume which will then hold them by its own charm. One familiar with this most affecting narrative in its original language—"that soft bastard Latin, which sounds as if it should be writ on satin, with syllables that breathe of the sweet South"—will, of course, miss in the translation the simple sweetness and simple energy of expression which characterize the Tuscan idiom. But to the lover of his kind, nothing can deprive Pellico's story of its interest and fascination. The rudest version must be read with deep emotion, with sympathy for the author and burning indignation for his Austrian oppressors. This translation is anonymous; we suppose it to be the old standard one, and it appears on the whole to have been made by a competent hand. But these translations are seldom labors of love; the great classics of one modern nation, are not often rendered into the language of another in a faultless way; and we have been annoyed in glancing over this one, to see that the maker of it had failed to do justice to a remarkable passage, and thus involuntarily had done a great injustice to the moral heroism of our author and also to the character of a disagreeable, indeed, but not intolerable tribe of the animal creation, while he allows another tribe which neither shows nor deserves mercy, to escape the odium it merits, of being ranked forever among the persecutors of Pellico. The passage to which we refer is on page 78. Pellico is writing of his confinement in Venice. "It was still summer [the translator ought to have written, it was again spring—*primavera*—but let that pass] and the *gnats* had begun to multiply to a prodigious and alarming extent. It is impossible to convey an idea of the insufferable oppression of the air in the place I occupied. Opposed directly to a noontide sun, under a leaden roof, and with a window looking on the roof of St. Mark's which cast a tremendous reflection of heat, I was nearly suffocated. I had never conceived an idea of a punishment so intolerable (it ought to be 'heat so oppressive—*calore si opprimente*'—but let that too pass); add to this the clouds of *gnats,* which, spite of my utmost efforts, covered every article of furniture in the room, till even the walls and ceiling seemed alive with them. The stings of these creatures were extremely painful." He adds: "*I was tempted to rid myself of life, and had great fears of losing my mind.*" However, he gradually comes to a different mind. "Unworthy as I am, let me suffer! If it be intended that *men* and *gnats* should destroy me, &c." Gnats indeed! No. Those little creatures probably never led any one to think of suicide, much less could they thus tempt a man of Pellico's steadfast and heroic mind. And then the bathos of classing them with men—"men and gnats!" In justice, both to Pellico and his persecutors, let us translate literally a single one of the sentences thus bungled, and the reader will perceive that the tormentors referred to were no unworthy coadjutors of the Austrian *sbirri:* "To the torment of the heat were joined *mosquitos* (Zanzare) in such multitude that in spite of my shaking and perspiration I was covered with them; the bed, the little table, the chair, the floor, the walls, the arched roof, everything was covered with them, and the ambient air held countless more, *constantly going and coming through the window and keeping up an infernal hum* (ronzio infernale)." (See Mie Prigioni—Firenze, 1858—p. 47.) Lest we should seem unfair to the translator, we must add that the mosquito is classed as a kind of *gnat,* and that *zanzara* means both. In the Systema of Linnaeus, the gnat is *culex,* while the mosquito is *culex pipiens.* The scientific reader will note that Pellico's description distinctly indicates the latter by its mention of the *hum.* (Published by Roberts Brothers; on sale by J. L. Reed.)

Financial Distress and Repudiation in the South.

We have statements of the most trustworthy character indicating the utter prostration of financial matters in Virginia and South Carolina, and foreshadowing the near approach of a pecuniary crisis which must inevitably produce wide-spread ruin and general repudiation. The state of affairs in these two leading Southern States is but a reflex of the condition of things throughout the South, and the prospect for the future is sad and depressing indeed. The close of the war found the people of Virginia in a state of bankruptcy, being utterly unable to pay off their indebtedness. A stay law was passed by the last Legislature, which expires by limitation on the first of January, 1869. Thousands of suits have been brought in every county for the recovery of old debts, and it is asserted that if the present stay law is not extended by the Reconstruction Convention, or by military edict, over one-third of the real estate of Virginia will be forced into the market. The most fearful sacrifices of property have already been made under the Bankrupt law, and lands have been and are now selling for less than one-eighth their real value. The people are in such dire extremity that repudiation is becoming popular, and they seem willing to resort to almost any means which will bring them relief. The convention indicates a proclivity for the repudiation of all old debts, and it is openly avowed that if some desperate remedy is not applied, the most terrible calamities must ensue. In this state of hopeless uncertainty, all energy has departed from the people, and they have no heart to work. In South Carolina there is a growing sentiment all over the State in favor of repudiation, but the more moderate only demand a bankrupt law with liberal exemptions in real and personal property. This is but another phase of the utter financial prostration which prevails at the South. We have accounts, also, from Alabama and Mississippi, which represent the destitution among both white and black as terrible to contemplate. It is estimated that there is hardly enough provisions in the whole South to last over four months. Many of the planters have notified their negro laborers that they must leave before Christmas, as they have no means of providing for them longer. Thousands of negroes will thus be left to starve, and bread riots and bloodshed are among the horrors in contemplation before the winter closes. The whites are reduced to the direst extremity, but the burden of the misery will fall upon the unfortunate blacks.

New York Politics.

A New York letter gives the following items: "The political men are oiling their machinery. A New York State Fenton Campaign Club has been organized, with officers in each assembly district, to concentrate sentiment in favor of Governor Fenton for Vice President. It is said that a fund has been raised to influence the *Commercial Advertiser* to help the movement; certain it is that that paper is making its surest endeavors to bring about the result.

"There is no doubt that the Grant movement is becoming fixed. Most people believe that General Grant is for a firm, careful administration. The Democratic papers are trying to set afloat the belief that he is directing the copperhead operations of General Hancock at New Orleans; but there is the best of evidence that they do not believe it themselves.

"The Chase party is small. Mr. Chase when Secretary of the Treasury had a proclivity for putting Democrats into positions, and showed so defective a judgment of men that even anti-slavery Republicans hesitate."

THE Elkhorn (Wis.) *Independent* reports the operations of the Elkhorn cheese factory for the past year. From it we learn that the number of pounds of milk received was 375,491; number of pounds of cheese made, 36,655. The average amount of milk per cow per day was 20 pounds. On account of the dry season, the factory was not run but four months, but in that short time persons have received from $25 to $30 per cow in cheese, some going as high as $33; and about $5 worth of butter has been made from each cow since the close of the season. The statement shows an average of one pound of cheese to ten and one-quarter pounds of milk, and claims that with the experience of this year (being its first), a pound of cheese can be hereafter produced from nine pounds of milk.

PERFUMERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have just received for our Holiday sales, one of the largest and most superb stocks of elegant Perfumery and Toilet Articles that we have ever displayed. It consists of the very finest of French, English and American makes, such as Lubin, Condray, Low, Ede, Bayley and others. Also, a fine assortment of
Hair Brushes, Combs,
Ladies' Companions,
Glove Boxes,
Cigar Stands,
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And a large stock of other goods suitable for presents.
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Country merchants are invited to call, examine stock and learn prices. Patent Medicines sold very low.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
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A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d*

PERSONAL.

—King William the First, sometimes, though not very often, imitates his great ancestor, Frederick the Second. A few weeks ago a very impertinent person in Hesse-Cassel desired to obtain permission to read from the pulpit a prayer, in which he stated, among other interesting things, that the people of Hesse-Cassel deserved severe punishment at the hands of the Lord, because they had impiously rejoiced at the downfall of their legitimate sovereign, the crabbed old Elector, Frederick William. The Prussian authorities not only refused to let him read the prayer, but even threatened to prosecute him for it. But King William, on being told of the matter, said "for God's sake, let him read it all, it will surely do no harm."

—The latest novelty in the *carte-de-visite* way is a photograph of the Emperor of China. His Celestial Majesty is a boy, twelve years old, and is the reverse of handsome. His name is Kistsiang, which signifies "High Prosperity," and his father's name was "Perfect Bliss."

—Sachaud and Favre, the two leading lawyers of France, make each about a hundred and fifty thousand francs a year by their profession. About seven times as many cases as they can attend to are offered them. Favre gives constant employment to eight young lawyers, who draw up briefs in the cases, to which he merely lends his name. All the leading members of the Parisian bar are decided opponents of the Emperor Napoleon.

—The European dispatches announce the death of Giovanni Pacini, the Italian composer. He was born in Syracuse in 1796, and was educated in Rome to be a chapel-master—from which fact he was known in Italy as Pacini di Roma. At the age of eighteen he produced a comic opera entitled *Annetta de Lucinda,* which is said to have been a success. He composed, from that time until his death, several pieces, the most widely known of which is the opera of Saffo.

—A New York letter says: Dickens is doing pretty well. He cleared $16,000 in Boston and will do twice as well in New York. He will probably make $100,000 by his American trip and will also make $10,000 by the book which he will write on America after his return home. Dickens is the most successful of all performers, His readings bring him a larger sum than that received by star actors of the highest rank, as we shall see by glancing at the following grade. First class lecturers receive $100 per night. Gough charges $200, and so does Beecher. Booth receives $500 for each of his representations of Shakespeare's characters. Jenny Lind got about $800 for each concert; but Dickens sells twenty-five hundred tickets to a reading, and after paying all expenses including Dolby, clears nearly three thousand dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR ALBANY CUTTERS.

A few of the above SLEIGHS, well made and of beautiful styles, for sale by
STONER & MARLATT,
At the Union Carriage Manufactory,
Corner Penn street and Cecils alley.

1868. DIARIES, 1868.

OF THE USUAL VARIETIES,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN
Corner of Wood and Third street.

OFFICE OF ALADDIN OIL WORKS, No. 43 Market street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between THOMAS J. BRERETON, JOHN T. JOHNSTON and H. B. WILKINS, under the style of BRERETON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS, was dissolved on the 29th day of November, 1867, by the withdrawal of John T. Johnston. All the debts due to and by the said partnership will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business, under the firm and style of BRERETON & WILKINS.
THOMAS J. BRERETON,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
H. B. WILKINS.
Pittsburgh, December 16, 1867.

CLOTH SACQUES,
VELVET SACQUES
AND FANCY CLOAKINGS,
Are now offered at a great reduction in prices, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

Eighteen miles from the city, near Parnassus Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railway, fronting on the Allegheny river, and divided centrally by the Railway. More than half of it is dry bottom, 20 feet above highest water; the rest gently rising upland, with knolls and springs, naturally as beautiful as Sewickley, and as well suited for a village site or private residences. A vein of Coal ten (10) feet thick underlies it. Will be sold entire or in quantities to suit purchasers. Address
ALEXANDER YOUNG,
T Box 267, Monmouth, Illinois.

AN ELEGANT
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
TWENTY REASONS
FOR BUYING A
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGAN!

1. It is the BEST INVESTMENT you can make; safer and bringing greater returns than money loaned at interest or invested in bonds or lands.
2. It will render home attractive, and save more expensive and less beneficial amusements.
3. Its music will cultivate good feeling, and have the best influence.
4. It will enable your sons and daughters to learn to play, and so give them a valuable accomplishment.
5. It will give them facilities to qualify themselves as teachers of music, which is as good as a trade or profession. Thousands of ladies are now pleasantly supporting themselves by teaching music, which they learned merely as an accomplishment. If your daughter has some aptness for music you would better give her a good instrument *now,* and encourage her to learn to play on it than to give her thousands of dollars some years hence.
6. It will be a pleasure and comfort yourself during the long winter evenings.
7. It will last a lifetime, and you will value it more and more highly.
8. It is easier to learn to play on than a Pianoforte, and costs much less.
9. The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are THE BEST instruments of this class in the world.
10. This is proved by the testimony of the best judges. They have been awarded highest premiums at OVER SEVENTY industrial competitions, including the FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S EXPOSITION AT PARIS, this year. In their circulars M. & H. print the testimony of more than three hundred of the best musicians in the country that their instruments excel all others. When one who wishes to sell you an instrument claims that it is recommended as the best by hundreds of the most distinguished organists, ask him to *show you their testimony. If it has ever been given, he will have it in print.*
11. Compare the instruments made by M. & H. side by side, with any others; compare them critically and thoroughly, tone by tone, and you cannot fail to see superiority in many respects.
12. These instruments are the only ones having the celebrated AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, the most important improvement in reed instruments for twenty years.
13. They are the only instruments having PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING REED VALVES, and the various other patented improvements of Mason & Hamlin.
14. They are the only reed instruments having clothed mortices.
15. Compare the exteriors and observe that the instruments of M. & H. have the best quality of ivory; ivory fronts to the keys; real ebony and not merely colored black keys; desks made in the most substantial manner of three separate pieces of wood, glued together, and not liable to break, &c., &c. This thoroughness of workmanship, and use of only best material, runs through the whole instrument.
16. The thoroughness of construction of these instruments gives them the GREATEST DURABILITY. They are not liable to get out of order.
17. They will improve by age, getting even better in quality of tone.
18. THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST INSTRUMENTS OF THE CLASS; not the lowest priced, indeed, though the difference in price between these and inferior instruments is not great. It costs a little more to do the very best work, but is cheapest in the end.
19. It is not safe to trust to the judgment of dealers, who are *tempted to think those instruments are the best on which they can make the greatest profits.* M. & H. have fixed their prices so low that they cannot afford to pay the large commissions given to dealers by makers of inferior work.
20. Every instrument made by Mason & Hamlin is fully warranted. If it proves defective you can suffer no loss, as their guarantee is above question.

☞ Send for a Circular, which will be sent gratuitously, containing full descriptions and illustrations of the different styles and prices, which vary from $75 to $1,000 and upward, each; also with testimony in full from the distinguished organists of the country to the superiority of these instruments.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
HOLIDAY STOCK
JUST RECEIVED AT FACTORY PRICES.
1p

BEAVER
SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.
WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 2.
First-class advantages at moderate rates. Send for Catalogues to
RW REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION—A special meeting of the PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION will be held at their ROOM, THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Business of great importance to the entire trade will come before the meeting. By order.
H. M. LONG, Secretary.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—THE Stockholders of the Germania Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, will meet at the office of HONEGGER & CO., No. 2 Sixth street, on THURSDAY, December 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be brought before them.
R. HONEGGER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 16, 1867.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, Allegheny City, December 14, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine (9) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ROBERT J. STONEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUF'RS NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 14, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors for the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, will take place at the Banking House, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 14, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, No. 82 Fourth street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, December 13, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
td R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
R. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.
☞ AN ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank, will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 7, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

PITTS'GH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, December 7, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directtoors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, Birmingham, December 6, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 7th, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RR. CO., Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, December 2, 1867.
☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th instant, and reopened January 2d.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., 153 Broadway, New York, November 16, 1867.
☞ KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE presents, that the certificate of authority issued to Mr. JOSEPH SNOWDEN, to act as Agent for this Company in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, was revoked on the 20th day of June, 1867, and the said Joseph Snowden is no longer authorized to act on behalf of said Company, in any capacity, and no act of his will be binding upon them since such revocation.
[Signed] J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

☞ NOTICE.—HAVING VOLUNTARILY relinquished my connection with the Firemen's Insurance Company of New York, as their Agent, on the first day of June last, my account with said company having been promptly settled by me, I have transacted no business for said Company since that date, and hereby give notice that I am not responsible for any of the acts of said Company.
JOS. SNOWDEN.

BANKRUPTCY.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 16th day of December, A. D., 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ADOLPHUS BURKHART, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
w Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF WILLIAM P. GRAHAM,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 3d DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In the matter of William Burns, Bankrupt, surviving partner of S. & W. Burns. In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM BURNS, surviving partner of S. & W. Burns, of Corsica, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
J. P. JONES.
Limestone, Clarion co., Pa., Dec. 6, 1867. w

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
China, Glass, Queensware,
BOHEMIAN AND LAVA
FANCY GOODS,
SILVER PLATED
AND
BRITTANIA WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Tea Trays, &c., &c.
100 Wood Street.
MWS

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.
Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.
A NEW STYLE OF
SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,
FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES,

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire, Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable. Agents are wanted. County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 29 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. MEISSNER.

PURE WATER, HEALTH AND ECONOMY.
PATENT LEAD ENCASED
Block Tin Pipe,

Recommended by the Water Boards of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the most eminent medical men of the country. COST NO MORE THAN LEAD PIPE of the same strength.
WELDON & KELLY,
eod PLUMBERS, 147 WOOD STREET.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with
Boquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.
Call and examine our stock at No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

METTAM'S GALVANO ELECTRO
METALIC INSOLES,
VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS,
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold Feet, &c.
Depot 434 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by D. S. DIFFENBACHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 112 MARKET STREET

POULTRY.
50 DRESSED TURKEYS,
Received per express this day, and for sale at
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,
360 Liberty street.

VEN. RED, "ENGLISH,"
150 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First sts.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

PIANO, PIANO, PIANO,
PIANO, PIANO, PIANO,
AT AUCTION.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, December 19th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 175 Sandusky street (family moving South), a first-class PIANO FORTE, with rich cover and stool, Schomaker's Seven Octave, in perfect condition, to which special attention is invited. Terms cash.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND
SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE,
AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at the residence, No. 175 Sandusky street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY, December 19th, at 10 o'clock, the entire Furniture (family moving South), embracing a first class Schomaker's Seven Octave Piano Forte, in perfect order; Mahogany Bedsteads, Hair Seat Chairs, Rockers and Sofa, Marble Top Bureau, Gilt Frame Mirror, Hat Rack, Enclosed Stands, Blinds, Ware, Stove, and a general assortment of household goods.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BARRELS CRUDE OIL IN TANK—WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 18th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Rooms of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, corner of Irwin street and Duquesne Way, for account of whom it may concern, 3,000 barrels prime Crude Oil in tank, located on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Sharpsburg.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, executor of James S. Neeld, late of said County, deceased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue or Outcry, on the premises in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny County, Pa.,

On THURSDAY, January 9th, 1868,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

All that certain lot or tract of land, situate in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a sugar tree on McLaughlin's Run, adjoining lands of Hiram Ray; thence by lands of said Ray south 46 degrees, west 55.26 perches to a post; thence south 60 degrees, west 5.75 perches to a stump; thence north 47 degrees, west 43.46 perches to a hickory; thence north 59½ degrees, west 67.8 perches to a stone; thence by land of Wilson Lesnett south 31½ degrees, west 90 perches to a post; thence by land of Samuel Collins south 88 degrees, east 30 perches to a white-oak; thence north 7 degrees, west 39 perches to a stone; thence by land of J. McMillin Jr., north 83¼ degrees, east 20.12 perches to a post; thence south 63¾ degrees, east 38 perches to a post; thence south 78¾ degrees, east 20 perches to a post; thence south 3 degrees, east 15 perches to an ironwood; thence by lands of Thomas McMillin's heirs south 60¾ degrees, east 144 perches to the place of beginning; containing 96 Acres and 156 perches strict measure.

Terms.—After deducting the sum of $3,100 and expenses of sale from the gross amount of sale, one-third of the balance to remain a lien on said premises, secured by bond and mortgage, during the lifetime of the widow of the said James S. Neeld, deceased; the balance, after deducting said $3,100 and expense of sale, to be paid on confirmation of sale.

For further particulars inquire of
GEORGE NEELD, Executor, or
C. S. FETTERMAN,
Attorney for the Estate,
No. 139 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

GREAT
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
AT
BARKER'S,
59
MARKET STREET,
COMMENCED FRIDAY.
DECEMBER 12.

NEW MUSIC,
JUST RECEIVED BY
Barr, Knake & Buettler,
12 ST. CLAIR STREET.
"Farewell," Song. W. C. Baker.
"Yes, the Bright Dream is Over," answer to "Is the Sweet Dream Broken;" words by Carrie Bell St. Clair; Music by H. T. Knake.
"Happy Memories;" words by Fanny Crosby.
L'Elisir D'Amore; Piano; Whitney.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

RYE.
A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS
WANTED BY
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WM. HENDERSON .... Lessee.
M. W. CANNING .... Manager.
T. B. HANN .... Stage Manager.

Last night but three of the beautiful and fascinating
MISS EMELIE MELVILLE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 18, 1867, will be presented the elegant comedy of a
COMICAL COUNTESS.
Countess .... Miss Emilie Melville.
To be followed by the
PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.
Bella Sunnyside .... Miss Emilie Melville.
To conclude with the new burlesque of
THE BLACK COOK.
Lela, with songs .... Miss Emeile Melville.
Emilie Melville Matinee on Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. T. B. PUGH .... Manager.
Mr. GEORGE BECK .... Stage Manager.
THIS EVENING, December 18th,
THIRD NIGHT OF
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FORMERLY MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT,
In her wondrous personation of
ELIZABETH,

Supported by the greatest organization of histrionic talent ever offered at one entertainment in America—the LANDER HISTRIONIC COMBINATION, who have met with the highest encomiums of the Press in all the principal cities of the United States.
MRS. LANDER as........ QUEEN ELIZABETH.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR as........ ESSEX.

POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES—Reserved Seats to Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $1. (no extra charge for reserved seats); Family Circle, 35 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. The sale of seats takes place on SATURDAY, at CHARLOTTE BLUME'S Music Store, 43 Fifth street. Private Boxes, $6.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL OF
M. E. CHURCH, AT EAST LIBERTY,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
December 19th and 20th,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH.

SUPPER EACH EVENING from 7 to 10 o'clock. Persons leaving Pittsburgh by the 6 P. M. train Pennsylvania Railroad, can get their Supper at the Festival. Tickets of admission, including Supper, $1 00; admission tickets, 25c; children, 10c. All kinds of Fancy Articles, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will be for sale.

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
Friday and Saturday Evenings,
20TH AND 21ST DECEMBER, 1867,
MR. HENRY VINCENT,
THE RENOWNED ENGLISH ORATOR,
AT
LAFAYETTE HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 20, by request, Mr. VINCENT will deliver his humorous and entertaining Lecture, entitled, "SOCIAL FOIBLES IN ENGLISH LIFE." "Louts" and "Stupid Fellows;" Shabby Genteel Life; Our Parties, and the People we meet there; Talkers and Singers; Backbiters, Slanderers, and Meddlesome People; Importance of Cultivating kindly Sympathies, and Intelligent and Civilized Habits and Thoughts; The Gentleman; The Scholar; The Tradesman; The Workman; The Man; The Woman.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 21, Mr. VINCENT will deliver one of his best Lectures, entitled, "JOHN MILTON." John Milton, The Man, the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot, the Active Man, the Prose Writer, the Puritan, the Republican, the Political Prophet, the Prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 7½. To prevent detention at the doors, Entrance Tickets may be purchased of Mr. APPLETON, at Library Rooms, corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

LECTURE BY REV. COL. J. B. CLARK, D. D. Subject "Christianity in Politics." In the FIFTH U. P. CHURCH, corner of Washington and Webster streets, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 20th, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Fifth U. P. Sabbath School. Tickets of admission can be had at No. 139 Wood street, 56 Fifth street, and at M. SPRATT'S, No. 130 Federal street, Allegheny. Tickets 25 cents each. 5WThF

PROF. COWPER'S
FASHIONABLE
DANCING ACADEMY,
At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 2 P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and doing business in the Grocery line, at No. 48 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, under the name and style of the TEUTONIA COMPANY, has this day been dissolved by the sale and transfer of said Company's assets to Mr. HENRY FREKER, who has assumed and will pay all the liabilities and debts of the late firm.
ELIAS BECKER,
J. P. DIEHL,
H. BRUNING,
H. RIEPER,
HENRY FREKER.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1867.

NOTICE.
Having disposed of my Saw Mill and Stock to Messrs ALEX. McCLURE & CO., I take pleasure in recommending them to our numerous customers. The books and accounts belonging to me will be found at No. 193 Liberty street, where all who are indebted are requested to call and settle.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK.

WM. H. EWING........ALEX. M'CLURE.
ALEX. McCLURE & CO.,
(Successors to Joseph Kirkpatrick.)
Ninth Ward Saw Mill,
AND
NAIL KEG FACTORY,
CORNER OF BUTLER AND BALDWIN STS.,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, and Dealers in all kinds of Barge and Building Lumber, Decking, Boat Siding, Lath, Shingles, Palings, &c.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'
NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wood Street, corner of Second.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
CAPITAL........ $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. A. Torrence & Co.,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Deposits Received and Discounts Made.
☞ Particular Attention Paid to Collection. ☜
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
GEO. A. TORRENCE & CO.
eod

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES.—I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of
SKATES,
Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of
LADIES' SKATES,
Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can fit on their skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
ws NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

HUSBAND'S MAGNESIA.
5 GRO. FOR SALE BY
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The Daily Commercial

THE PURCHASE OF ST. THOMAS.

Some Description of the Island by Admiral Porter—Its Advantages for a Naval Station—Its Society, Natural Resources, Healthfulness, Hurricanes, Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The following letter was written by Vice Admiral Porter:

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, }
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 6, 1867. }

SIR—St. Thomas, the principal of the Virgin Islands, holds the most prominent position in the West Indies as a naval and commercial station. It is situated in latitude 18 deg. 22 min. N., longitude 65 deg. 26 min. W., and lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, East Indies, and the Pacific Ocean, bound to the West India Islands, or to the United States. It is the point where all vessels touch for supplies when needed, coming from any of the above stations. It is a central point from which any or all of the West India Islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from the landing parties, and can be fortified to any extent. Nothing can be more beautiful than the town and bay of St. Thomas as seen from the sea, or from the great summit that overlooks them. The bay, at the head of which lies the town of St. Thomas, is almost circular, the entrance, being by a neck guarded by two heavy forts which, although not capable at present of resisting the heavy ordnance now in use, can be so strengthened and protected that no foreign power could ever hope to take it. St. Thomas is a small Gibraltar of itself, and could only be attacked by a naval force. There would be no possibility of landing troops there, as the island is surrounded by reefs and breakers, and every point near which a vessel or boat could approach, is a natural fortification, and only requires guns with a little labor expended on fortified works. It is true that this island was captured by the British in 1807, while under the charge of the Danish Governor Van Schotten, but there was not a shot fired, or any effort made to defend the place. This is the only instance where the island has ever been in the hands of a foreign enemy, and the British would have held it to this day, instead of for seven years, could they have done so without difficulties. There is no harbor in the West Indies better fitted than St. Thomas for a naval station. Its harbor, and that of San Juan, and the harbors formed by Water Island, would contain all the vessels of the largest navy in the world, where they would be protected at all times from bad weather, and be secure against an enemy. Gregorie Channel, half a mile to the west of the harbor of St. Thomas, is, if anything, a better harbor than St. Thomas, and inaccessible to any enemy if properly fortified. No enemy's vessels can enter these harbors, for their entrances are so narrow that they can be completely obstructed by heavy chains against which no ship would venture to run, with a number of 15-inch guns firing on her.

The harbor of St. John, eight miles to the east of St. Thomas, is a still better harbor than St. Thomas, and has some advantages not possessed by the latter. It is capable of being thoroughly defended with cannon and chain, and in all these harbors forts of single guns can be built up from height to height in such a manner that the plunging shot would destroy any vessel rash enough to approach within range.

If it ever should be intended to make a great naval depot in the West Indies, St. Thomas offers all the advantages and facilities for making dry docks, coal stations and arsenals, all under complete protection. Great Krum Bay is a natural dock itself, with a depth of 4½ fathoms, and an entrance 300 feet in width. It would only require filling up across the mouth and to be pumped out to make a fine basin for the largest sized ships. The natural resources of the island of St. Thomas are not great, unless it may be in materials yet undiscovered. Its chief value is as a naval station and a great commercial point. Its small size is in its favor, because it can't subsist an army of any kind, and an enemy could not land anywhere without the reach of guns; the whole area of the island is only 45 square miles, the surface rugged and elevated, and almost devoid of trees, which, having been cut down unsparingly, have laid the island open to the sun, and caused a scarcity in the supply of water. This deficiency is, however, supplied by tanks, which are kept filled at all seasons by the rains. No doubt water could be obtained by sinking artesian wells, as at San Juan there are several springs flowing out of the rocks. The distinguishing characteristics of St. Thomas are its advantages as a place of trade; a fact evinced by the great number and large extent of the merchants' stores, the immense piles of merchandise they contain, and the number of vessels of all nations which are lying in the harbor. It is the great center of all the steam lines that run through the West Indies and to Europe, and is the stopping place of our United States lines to Brazil. No stronger proof of its being a central point than this circumstance is needed. A steamer comes in daily, and in St. Thomas, more than any other place in the West Indies, can we know what is going on in the world.

Nothing can be more delightful than the society of St. Thomas. Hospitable to a fault, all strangers, particularly Americans, receive the greatest kindness and attention. These hospitalities are on a scale commensurate with the wealth and importance of the inhabitants. There are few more beautiful prospects than the splendid panoramic view from the highest point in the island, where the whole town and bay of St. Thomas is spread out like a map at your feet, and whence vessels at sea can be seen approaching at a distance of thirty miles. This is in fact the best look-out in the West Indies. Nearly all vessels run for the Anegada passage in making the West Indies, and cannot pass without being seen from St. Thomas. The following named islands are in plain sight from St. Thomas in all weather: The verdant island of Santa Cruz and the large island of Porto Rico; also the innumerable small islands of the Virgin group, which make it an enchanting place to cruise in. The trade wind blows throughout the year over the hills and bay of St. Thomas, although it is rather hot in the town in midsummer. The summit is covered with handsome cottages, where those of the inhabitants who can afford it retire for comfort and fresh air. The tropical shrubs which abound in this island are especially beautiful, gigantic cactus and aloe growing in all the wild freedom of unchecked nature, and everything else luxuriating in the most fantastic conformations, forming a scene of much novelty and beauty to a strangar. There is no place where a stranger enjoys himself more than at St. Thomas, and if the island was the property of the United States it would become a popular resort. The inhabitants have traded with us so long that their habits assimilate with ours. They are republican in their institutions, and would not have to change their actual form of government in coming into the Union. Although in fact belonging to a monarchy, their system is republican. All the officers of the island, except the Governor and one or two others, are appointed by the Home Government. It may be well to mention that the inhabitants are mostly colored; but they are extremely well educated. Nearly all the clerks in the stores are colored.

The following I consider the advantages of a naval station in the West Indies: The great difficulty we have of maintaining a fleet of any size in the West Indies is the want of a station of our own. Were we to have a war with an European Power, the rule adopted toward us during the rebellion would, no doubt, again be enforced with the same rigor, and we would have to contend on the most unequal terms with a powerful antagonist having his naval depot close at hand, and who could also, in case of damage in a fight, go into a port provided with means of repair, while in a similar case we should be obliged to go North. Any one can see the disadvantage a Government would labor under that had to withdraw a fleet from before a place for the want of provisions and coal, and there is hardly any place in the West Indies where a vessel in time of war could lie in the open sea and transfer stores to another vessel. In carrying on war-like operations a depot is necessary, and here we have the pick of all the West India Islands. The expense of going from the West Indies to one of our ports would be a tremendous item, to say nothing of losing the service of a vessel at a time when she would, very likely, be the most needed. St. Thomas, though not the best harbor in the West Indies, is certainly the most important, the proof of which is in the number of vessels that go there for repairs and stores; and it is, for the majority of vessels, the most easily reached. There are so many good points in the harbor of St. Thomas, San Juan, and behind Water Island, that it would be difficult to decide which would be the best place at which to establish a depot. The harbor of St. Thomas itself is well provided with all the conveniences of wharves, buildings and coal depots that would answer temporarily, for naval purposes. Every provision is made for the coaling of large steamers, and in no part of the West Indies can a vessel be coaled so rapidly as at St. Thomas. If the Government do not desire to go to any great expense, and only wish the place as a coal depot, there will be no necessity for further outlay. We, in fact, require a station already established. In time of war it would not be easy to blockade St. Thomas by any force. No vessels would be able to lie within gunshot, nor could they anchor anywhere in front of the port close enough to prevent a steamer, or any number of them, from going in and out at night. There are no intricate channels through which a vessel of ours would have to work her way of a dark night, but she could run right direct from her port with nothing to stop her. This is not the case with most of the harbors in the West India Islands. Cuba, Porto Rico, and one or two of the English Islands, are the only places where good harbors exist.

St. Thomas has hitherto been considered one of the safest ports of refuge against those dreadful hurricanes, which, however, are so erratic in their course that first one island and then another feels the effects of their fury. St. Thomas has been less visited by hurricanes than other West India Islands, and the harbor of San Juan is the resort of vessels during the hurricane months as a place of refuge. San Juan, St. Thomas, and behind Water Island may almost be considered one harbor, for neither of them are much further apart than Jersey City and East River, and are all very much safer.

There is some doubt about the health of St. Thomas, from the fact that on two occasions there have been fearful epidemics on the Island. This, however, has been entirely owing to the absence of all precautions against the introduction of disease. Ships, from all parts of the world, seek that port. Steamers come and go, bringing invalids from infected ports, and the sick are landed at hotels at St. Thomas, without a question being asked as to what is the matter with them, or where they came from. The great quantity of English coal landed there of late years has also introduced sickness for the want of coal sheds over it, and the evaporation of the same in that hot climate, it is said, causes disease. This would not happen to American coal. On the whole, however, St. Thomas is as healthy as any of the other islands, and with proper quarantine regulations would be considered quite a salubrious place. I know that Americans and European invalids seek it in winter, and there, or at the little island of Santa Cruz, are soon restored to health.

The outlying islands of the Virgin group are all valuable, in various ways, and capable of cultivation. San Juan and St. Thomas both produce sugar-cane, although the great commercial position of St. Thomas, and the other more easy means of making money, have caused all kinds of agricultural pursuits to be neglected. The people have always been our friends. During the rebellion, when all ports of the French and British West India Islands were closed against us, St. Thomas furnished our vessels with supplies of all kinds; gave us information, and turned the cold shoulder to the rebel cruiser. They offered the latter no facilities for preying upon our commerce.

The United States can have direct telegraphic communication with St. Thomas. Wires could be laid from the Capes of Florida across the shoal water which extends, with some interruptions, (of not very deep water,) as far as Turk's Island, and thence direct to St. Thomas. The distance would be somewhat greater than to Cuba; but, comparatively speaking, it would not be an expensive line, as there would be so much shoal water.

In fine, I think St. Thomas is the key-stone of the arch of the West Indies. It commands them all. It is of more importance to us than to any one else, and if Europe was at leisure, and its attention not distracted by its own complications, we would not be allowed to get the island on any terms. The chances are that we may not get it yet. The people of St. Thomas may prefer their present independent position to being mixed up with our difficulties.

Respectfully, &c.,
DAVID D. PORTER, Vice-Admiral.

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JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES A. WOOD,
BENJ. B. REATH,
December 11, 1867. Executors.

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50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
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20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
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Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.
Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut
SAW PLATES,
Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc Oil Drill Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Cor. Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
☞ Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SADDLERY AND
CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Just Received, a full line of SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,

All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS HARE & BRO,
NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS
OF
PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY
GAS, BLACKSMITHING
AND
FAMILY COAL,

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run compromise cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice.
COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice.
MWF

CONNELLSVILLE
GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas. Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.
fe8

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
56 FIFTH STREET.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET,
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER SOLDER, &c.
Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinner's Machines and Tools. Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
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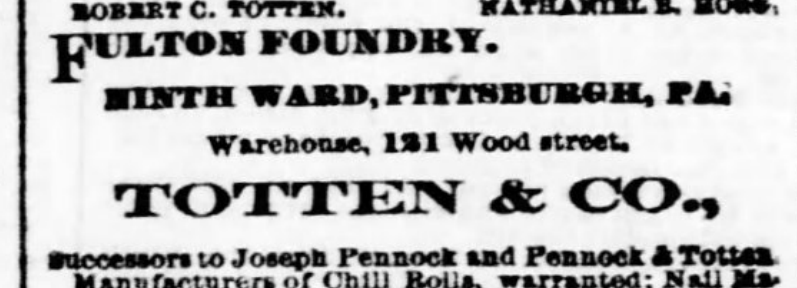
EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.



DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sheffield Cutlery Works,
SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
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ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGG.
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 131 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten. Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Presses, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Helme's Patent Benzole Burner, adapted to all heating purposes.
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WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.
Founders and Machinists,
IRON CITY WORKS,
COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES.
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY.
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
☞ Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
E. P. STETSON,
(Successor to Everett Stetson),
MANUFACTURER OF
Machine Card Clothing,
Of Every Description,
FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,
WALPOLE, MASS.
An extensive reference given if desired.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SWORD'S
Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 98 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

52 CANAL STREET.
Near the Union R. R. Depot,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
d*

WASHINGTON WORKS,
OFFICE:
No. 12 SMITHFIELD, COR. FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions.
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER,
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
Agents for "GIFFARD'S" INJECTOR for Feeding Boilers.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common Refined Charcoal and Juniata Bloom Iron.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON;
HOOP, BAND AND SHEET IRON;
BOILER PLATE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
CYLINDER, GUARD AND FINGER IRON;
DRAG AND DROPPER BARS;
SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
NAILS AND SPIKES;
Warehouse and Office at the Works,
GREENOUGH STREET,
A continuation of First street, above Ross street, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders left in Box at No. 89 Water street, will receive prompt attention.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 FIRST STREET, Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS.

IRON WORKS.
AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON.
BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
GUARD IRON;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES;
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES;
RAILROAD SPIKES;
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET,
1y CHICAGO, ILL.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT;
CALCINED PLASTER;
TYRONE WHITE LIME;
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME;
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY;
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns;
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES
STONE HEARTHS, ½ to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
NO. 167 FIRST STREET,
Opposite Monongahela House.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS.
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS:
SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE:
WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS.

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
PIPE WORKS,
COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STS.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JOHN M. COOPER......JOS. KAYE......HENRY BIRS.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS AND BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN
Gas Fixtures and Tubing
OF ALL KINDS,
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal, if not superior to any Pump now in use.

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY.
BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.
STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR and HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED
FLINT GLASS WARE,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST.,
FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH
LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY.
NO. 93 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,)
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE, NO 121 WATER STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
F. B. CAMPBELL. | J. W. PAUL. 4y9

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express..............	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line..................	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express...............	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Mixed Way..................	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1.	11:10 a m	2:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n...	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2.	5:20 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9:30 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other routes.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE	
Chicago Exp..	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex...	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex....	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex..	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail .	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 pm
Pitts & Cl'd Ex		Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:13 p m
via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Chicago Ex.....	6:58 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:13 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex..	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:28 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex	
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	via Youngs'n	9.28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Br'tn Acc....	8:58 a m	N. Brt' Acc....	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc..	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac..	9:58 a m
Rochester Ac..	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc...	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:23 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc...	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train........	1:20 a m	Day Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line.........	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1......	6:20 a m	Mail Train........	8:20 a m
Brinton No. 2...	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 2......	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4...	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3......	1:30 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4....	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5 ...	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6......	7:00 p m	Fast Line.........	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7..	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:25 a m	Mail............	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express.........	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 p m	Express.........	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville..	3:55 p m
Mail............	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:25 A. M., 4:20 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.........	6:15 p m	8:35 a m
First McKeesport Accom.....	11:00 a m	6:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton..........	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n.....	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac...	5:20 p m	2:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works..........	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with [illegible] Packets for Franklin and Oil City. [illegible] with Packets from Franklin
Mail, South, connec[illegible] and Oil City.
[illegible]STONE,
H. BLAC[illegible]
Superintendent.

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ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Mr28 Over National Bank of Commerce.

The Daily Commercial

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON TIMES ON U. S. FINANCES.

McCulloch's Plan Objected To.

New Evils Substituted for Old.

Incendiarism in London.

THE FENIANS ARE ACCUSED OF IT.

Investigation of Clerkenwell Disaster.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

No French Envoy to Mexico.

Another Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

Several Police Officers Killed.

A Fenian Plot Suspected.

NO PROPOSAL TO SELL CUBA.

Sedition.

DUBLIN, December 16.—Legal proceedings on a charge of seditious conduct have been commenced by the Government against John Martin, President of the Irish National League; Alexander Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, and other gentlemen who took a prominent part in the Fenian obsequies on the 8th inst., and to-day the accused were brought before a police magistrate for examination. They did not deny their participation in the funeral services, and those who made speeches on that occasion freely acknowledged the language charged against them.

Italian Parliament.

FLORENCE, December 16.—In the Italian Parliament the Liberal members made a violent attack upon the Government. Prime Minister Menabrea will reply to-morrow.

The Times on Our Finances.

LONDON, December 17.—The *Times* devotes a leading article to American finances. It strongly objects to the financial plans proposed by Secretary McCulloch as involving an offer to exchange six per cent. bonds for five per cent., and as a violation of the axiom that local taxation should be met by local means. The *Times* thinks the Secretary's plans would simply substitute new evils for the old.

Incendiarism.

LONDON, December 16.—Last night an apparently organized attempt was made to set fire to several warehouses in the city, but not successfully. The incendiarism is generally supposed to be the work of Fenians, though none of the parties engaged in the plot were captured. These events cause much alarm throughout the metropolis. The magistrates are swearing in special policemen by hundred.

Important Arrest.

A man has been arrested at St. Albans, on suspicion of having engineered the explosion at Clerkenwell jail. It is said he is the person who lit the fuse. His examination will take place to-morrow.

Casey was again brought from prison to-day and examined, but no evidence in regard to the explosion was elicited, and he was remanded.

The Clerkenwell Affair.

LONDON, Evening, December 17.—An inquest was held here to-day on the bodies of the persons killed by the attempt to blow up the walls of Clerkenwell prison. A large number of witnesses were examined, but nothing satisfactory was elicited as to the perpetrators of the crime.

New Austrian Cabinet.

A rumor reached here from Vienna that a change in the Austrian Ministry is impending, and that Count Von Taaffe is to form a new Cabinet. The report needs confirmation.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

The last dispatches from Massawah report that the British expeditionary force in Abyssinia had reached a place called Senape, where there was an abundance of water and the natives were friendly.

Denial.

PARIS, December 17.—The *Patrie* indignantly denies that there is any truth in the report which has been current that the French Government has sent an envoy to Mexico.

The Bourse is buoyant and rentes have advanced.

Another Explosion.

LONDON, Evening, December 17.—A terrible explosion occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne today. The authorities last night received information that a quantity of nitro-glycerine had been secreted in that place, it was supposed by Fenians. The Sheriff and Town Surveyor, with a squad of policemen, proceeded to the spot indicated, and discovered oil packed in the usual manner. While the men were removing it, the substance exploded with a tremendous detonation. Several policemen were instantly killed, and but few of the party escaped injury. The men who were nearest the package were blown to atoms. Both the Sheriff and Surveyor were badly hurt, and are lying in a critical condition.

No Proposals to Sell Cuba

The truth of the report which reached here by the Atlantic Cable that Spain has offered to sell the Island of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States is denied.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 17, Evening.—Consols, 92 9-16; 5-20s, bonds, 71 11-16; Illinois Central, 89¾; Erie, 49¾.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort

FRANKFORT, December 17, Evening—United States bonds 76½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 17, Evening.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅞d; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market heavy and dull.

Breadstuffs—Corn 46s 6d. Wheat 15s 2d for white California; and 13s 7d for No. 2 red western. Barley 5s 3d. Oats 3s 8d. Peas 45s 6d.

Provisions—Beef 112s 6d for winter cured. Pork 67s 6d. Lard 50s 3d. Cheese 72s. Bacon 40s.

Produce—Sugar 26s. Petroleum 2s for spirits; refined firmer at 1s 3½d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, December 17, Evening.—Petroleum—Standard white 45 francs 25 centimes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1867.

STEAMER SEIZED.

The steamship Atlantic has been seized, charged with having brought here liquors valued at $950, not on her manifests.

ADMIRAL PALMER'S BODY.

The body of Admiral Palmer was brought here by the Susquehanna.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Mrs. Rosana Murphy, another victim of the tenement calamity, is dead, and three of the other sufferers are likely to die.

THE BASIS OF UNION

Of the Fenian Brotherhood, under the presidency of John Mitchell, is published.

SEIZURES.

The Internal Revenue officers have seized several establishments in New York where wines in imitation of foreign brands are manufactured.

FLOODS ON THE ISTHMUS.

Advices from Aspinwall to the 9th state that there have been heavy floods on the Isthmus.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Letters from Lima state that the revolutionary outbreaks in the north are suppressed at last, and President Prado has gained a victory of some magnitude at Arequipa, which will probably have important consequences. Prado, since the 19th of last month, has been master of the western part of that city, which contains the strongest positions.

A. H. DAVENPORT NOT DEAD.

A telegram received yesterday from New Orleans states that the report of A. H. Davenport's death is incorrect. Mr. Davenport is alive and in good health.

AUSTRALASIA.

Advices from Australasia to November 1st state that the Duke of Edinburgh had a flattering reception. His visit was to be marked at Melbourne by a grand free banquet to twenty thousand of the humble classes. A bill to repeal the restriction on Chinese emigration passed the New South Wales parliament. A fine nugget weighing over five hundred ounces was found near Sandhurst. A terrible conflagration had occurred at Nelson, and a large amount of property was destroyed. There have been heavy floods in the lower districts of Victoria. Three men were drowned and much property destroyed. The French government had sent a steamer from Takita te Apars to take possession of the Island and hoist the Tahitian flag.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Ville de Paris, from Brest, arrived to-night. Among her passengers were Mr. De Bille, Danish Minister, and General Martinez, of Nicaragua.

A Democratic Scheme.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: As a matter of news of general interest, the fact may be stated that some of the more prominent Democrats here are urging the National Executive Committee to issue the call for the Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, so as to make it *precede* that of the Republicans at Chicago; and from what I learn to-day, it is safe to say that the request will be taken into favorable consideration. Such a proceeding, it is thought by those who favor it, would be a good stroke of policy, especially if the Convention should nominate Grant. In that case it is argued the wind would be completely taken out of the Republican sails, as that party would then have no available candidate of their own to fall back upon.

STATE NEWS.

John B. Gough lectured in Erie last evening.

The penny *Morning Post* of Philadelphia, appeared on Saturday enlarged and improved. It is a sprightly, able and deserving journal.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says that on Monday afternoon of last week the powder mill belonging to Messrs. Hooven, Brothers & Co., near Beaver Meadow, was totally destroyed by an explosion. The shock was very sensibly felt in Mauch Chunk and over an area of fifty miles. The firm have been in operation about six months, and we understand that the entire stock of powder manufactured during that time was stored about the premises. We believe no lives were lost. There was, of course, no insurance, and the proprietors will consequently sustain a heavy loss.

The Mechanicsburg *Journal* devotes nearly two columns to a description of the Trindle Spring Paper Mill, near that thriving town. Straw boards and wrapping paper are made there out of straw, sorghum and old ropes, and the entire cost of the land, buildings and machinery was $171,000.

There is in the Erie County Poor House a negro woman who claims to be 117 years of age. She was for many years a domestic in the house of the late Judah Colt, Esq. The old lady is a confirmed invalid, but her mental faculties and memory appear quite vigorous.

CITY MATTERS.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association will be held this morning, at ten o'clock, in Dalzell Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

WILD DUCKS.—Wild ducks have made their appearance within the last few days on the Monongahela river, coming down the stream on the ice. Along the upper course of the Monongahela huntsmen are busily engaged shooting the ducks.

RECOVERING.—We are pleased to learn that John McCargo, Esq., City Controller, who has been prostrated for some weeks by a severe attack of sickness, is much better, and his speedy recovery is anticipated.

INSTALLATION TO-NIGHT.—The Ordination and Installation of Rev. Henry B. Ensworth, as Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, will take place this evening in the church on Hand street. The exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ROBBERY IN MCCLURE TOWNSHIP.—The slaughter house of John A. Eckert, a butcher, residing in McClure township, was entered by some person on Saturday night last, and a silver watch, half a dozen linen shirts, and a pair of pants stolen from a sleeping apartment attached to the slaughter house. The value of the articles was about forty-five dollars. There is no clue as yet to the thief.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stockholders of this company have re-elected the old Board of Directors for the ensuing year, namely: Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnson, B. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Joshua Rhodes, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers.

CUTTING AFFRAY.—An affray occurred on Ohio street, Allegheny, on Monday evening, during which a white man named William Moran was cut with a razor, in the hands of a colored man named Benjamin Johnson. It appears that the two had been drinking together during the evening, and while going along Ohio street, quarreled. Johnson drew from his pocket a razor, and made a lunge at Moran with it, cutting the latter severely on the back. The negro then fled and has not been arrested.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Sarah Perkins, wife of Wm. Perkins, a coal digger, residing near East Liberty, visited this city for the purpose of attending market, and while passing along Market street was attacked with what was supposed to be a fainting fit. She was carried in Mr. Fraleigh's dry goods store, and Drs. Rankin and Lang summoned, but their services was unavailing, as she died in about fifteen minutes. The body was removed to Mr. Morgan's Hotel, on Penn street, and Coroner Clawson sent for. After a jury had been empannelled, Dr. Burger made an examination of the body, and expressed the opinion that the death undoubtedly resulted from heart disease. The deceased was thirty years of age, and leaves three small children to mourn her loss.

The Sentence of J. B. O'Neill for Libel.

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning the motion for a new trial in the case of James B. O'Neill, convicted of publishing a libel on Daniel O'Neill, of the *Dispatch*, was overruled by Judge Stowe. The defendant was called up for sentence. The Court remarked that the libellous article had doubtless been written while the defendant was smarting from the statements made by the prosecutor in the article published in the *Dispatch*, and in view of such probability the sentence of the Court would not be severe. Mr. O'Neill was sentenced to pay a fine of two dollars and the costs of prosecution. The forfeiture of bail in this case was also remitted, so that the defendent gets off very comfortably.

The Late Fire---Investigation Postponed.

The Corner's jury in the case of Antoine Keck, who was killed by the discharge of a gun during the fire at the Government storehouse, corner Penn and Wayne streets, met yesterday evening, at the Mayor's office, for the purpose of continuing the investigation. It happened that the foreman of the jury, Mr. J. M. Killin, who had gone to Wheeling on business, failed to reach the city by the train on which he intended to return, and the inquest was adjourned until Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. Gen. Whiteley, commandant at the Arsenal, and several other witnesses were present for examination. Their testimony will be heard on Thursday.

The Masquerade Ball.

The members of the Vigilant Fire Company have completed their arrangements for the Grand Masquerade Ball, which will take place at Lafayette Hall on Monday evening next. It is the intention to make it one of the finest entertainments ever given in this city, and those who are conversant with the manner in which the Vigilant members perform everything they undertake have no fears for the result. Madame Ressler, an experienced costumer from the East, will arrive in this city today, and will bring with her a large number of fancy dresses, which can be inspected at Lafayette Hall to-morrow. Those who intend to be present on the occasion, and who have not already prepared their costumes, will have no difficulty in selecting a dress from Madame Ressler's extensive assortment.

Felonious Assault on an Officer.

Officer Frank Campbell, of the Allegheny night watch, while patroling his beat on Monday night, was attracted by screams issuing from the house of a man named McLatey, living in the Fourth Ward. The officer found McLatey boisterously intoxicated, threatening to burn the house and kill the inmates. He at once interfered and attempted to quell the excitement. McLatey, however, still went on in his boisterous manner, and when the officer attempted to arrest him, he seized a hatchet and struck at him. Campbell quickly jumped aside and escaped the blow, but the murderous weapon cut a large hole in his overcoat. McLatey was finally secured, and is now in the Allegheny lock-up awaiting a hearing on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred against him before Mayor Morrison, by the officer.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock two lads went upon the ice in the Allegheny river in the vicinity of the Hand street bridge. One of them, named Little, a resident of Webster street, trusted himself too near the edge of the ice, when he fell in. A number of gentlemen who were on Duquesne Way at the time, gave the alarm, when Mr. William G. McClure hurried to the river, plunged in, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in extricating the lad. He was carried at once to the Scott House, where he was restored to consciousness. Mr. McClure was in an exhausted condition when he succeeded in bringing the lad to the shore. The conduct of Mr. McClure is deserving of all praise, and we understand it is contemplated by the citizens to present him with a suitable token for his intrepidity on this occasion.

Fair and Festival at East Liberty.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, December 19th and 20th, the ladies connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, East Liberty, Rev. W. P. Turner pastor, will hold a Fair and Festival at the Church for the purpose of raising funds to furnish the audience room with carpets, organ, etc. The church has recently been enlarged and improved at a cost of some $22,000, and is now one of the finest rural churches in the country. The ladies of East Liberty and vicinity will have charge of the sale of all kinds of articles suitable for Christmas presents, donated, and offered at cost. They have also prepared through the hands of an eminent confectioner and caterer a superb supper for each evening, which will be on the table from seven o'clock to ten. Persons living in the city wishing to attend the Fair and Festival can leave on the six o'clock P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad and be in season for the early supper.

Death of Major Mellinger.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday, announcing that Major Wm. S. Mellinger, a gentleman well known in this community, had died at Cleveland, Tennessee, on Sunday last. The deceased was Major of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment (Col. Rowley) during the three months' service, and afterwards filled a similar position in the Seventy-ninth Regiment (Col. Hambright). He subsequently migrated to the South, and established a store in Cleveland, Tennessee, which he carried on in connection with stock raising. The Major's death must have been sudden, as a letter was received by his wife ten days since, at which time he was in good health. The body will be forwarded from Tennessee to Monongahela City, where his family reside, and it is expected that it will pass through this city to-day or to-morrow. His former comrades in arms are making arrangements to turn out in a body, and escort the corpse from the Union Depot to the Monongahela wharf.

The Universalist Fair.

A large crowd was in attendance last evening at the Universalist Fair, in City Hall, and as the Fair progresses the attendance seems to increase. On the stands of the different booths may be found fancy and useful articles of all descriptions, which are meeting with ready sale. The first booth met upon entering is Floral Hall, under the care of Messrs. J. W. Elliott & Sons, which is quite attractive, and is filled with a choice collection of flowers, aquariums, etc. The other booths are arranged in the following order: Hope Booth, under the care of Mrs. S. W. Jenkins and Mrs. R. W. Kier; Excelsior Booth, Mrs. J. D. Ramaley; Union Booth, Mrs. S. A. Kenew and Mrs. J. G. Buffum; Star Booth, Mrs. A. Bosserman and Mrs. H. W. Buffum; Laurel Booth, Mrs. George Clark and Mrs. Amos Stevens; Holiday Booth, Misses Marietta Gardner and Lizzie Garnett; Manchester Booth, Mrs. Speer, Miss EmmaSpeer and MissSmith; Charity Booth, under charge of several ladies. A splendid Decker piano is being disposed of in twelve hundred chances at one dollar each. A new and splendid buggy was added to the attractions last night, which will be disposed of in chances at one dollar each, there being five hundred chances. Several sewing machines, gowns, afghans, ladies' dresses, flowers, etc., are also being disposed of in chances at the different booths. A dressing gown is to be voted to the most popular reporter. The platform of the hall is used as a refreshment stand, where meals, ice cream, &c., will be served in elegant style. Each evening, from ten to twelve o'clock, a grand promenade is given, for which one of the best bands in the city is engaged. The Fair will continue throughout the holidays, being open every afternoon and evening.

A Pittsburgh Forger in Philadelphia.

A man named Joseph B. Dawson was arrested in the early part of last week in Philadelphia, and had a hearing on Friday before Alderman Toland, of that city, on a charge of the larceny of two gold watches from the jewelry store of Mr. Horbacker, on Poplar street, and of forging the name of Ellis & Harrop to a check for seventy-five dollars on the Bank of Northern Liberties. As to the forgery, an accomplice named Morris Taylor, aged nineteen years, testified that he belonged to Pittsburgh, and that he presented a check for seventy-five dollars, signed Ellis & Harrop, at the Bank of the Northern Liberties, and was arrested; he was sent by Dawson to a store on Chestnut street to get some blank checks but he could not get them; he picked up some checks in the Bank of Northern Liberties and took them to a saloon on Girard avenue, where Dawson filled up and signed one; the check for thirty-seven dollars was filled up at the Continental Hotel, and the name of Mr. Lynd was signed to it by Dawson; knowing it to be a forgery, the witness retained $30 of the money. C. A. Pierson, teller of the Central National Bank, testified that about the 17th or 18th of October, Mr. E. W. Lynd, a depositor of the bank, introduced Dawson to him, and said that he had letters from Pittsburgh about Dawson, who wanted a situation. Dawson said that he had a draft on Pittsburgh which he desired cashed, but witness declined to cash it. Dawson and Lynd then left. About a half hour afterwards, Dawson returned with a check for $150, signed E. W. Lynd. The signature was bad, and witness declined to cash the check unless Mr. Lynd indorsed it correct. It was soon afterwards returned, marked "O. K., E. W. Lynd," and was paid. A boy named Taylor was afterwards sent to the bank with a check for $37, signed E. W. Lynd, which was also paid. After hearing the evidence in both charges, the Alderman committed Dawson to jail in default of four thousand dollars bail on the charge of forgery, and one thousand dollars on the charge of larceny.

OPENING OF PIKE STREET.

Meeting of the Citizens of the Fifth and Ninth Wards--Protest Against the Opening of Pike Street.

According to announcement a meeting of citizens of the Fifth and Ninth wards, opposed to the assessment of the Board of Viewers appointed to assess and apportion benefits and damages for the opening of Pike street, was held last evening in the Fifth Ward School House. The attendance was quite large, and a majority of the members of Councils of the two wards were present.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Joseph Kaye to the chair, and appointing Mr. J. H. McElroy Secretary.

After the chairman had stated the object of the meeting, Robert McGowan, Esq., member of the Common Council from the Fifth ward, entered into a lengthy explanation in regard to the proposed opening of the street, and stated that he was opposed to the measure.

Mr. Joseph Irwin presented an ordinance, passed in Councils, August 16th, 1858, giving the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, permission to lay a track on Pike street. The ordinance was then read by the Secretary.

Mr. Irwin said that the Allegheny Valley Railroad professed not to wish to have the street opened, but if it was opened they would at once take possession of it.

Wm R. Ford, Esq., member of Common Council from the Ninth ward, stated that in January last the ordinance providing for the opening of Pike street, was presented by Mr. Hare, of the Street Committee, and it was passed at the February meeting. In March, the Select Council took it up, and there being no objections urged against it by the citizens it was passed. The speaker had called upon Colonel Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, during the day, and had been informed by the Colonel he had never asked for the opening of the street, and did not desire to have any law passed that would be obnoxious to the citizens. He had also stated that he would be gratified to meet a committee appointed by this meeting, and would visit the street with them, and be satisfied to abide by any decision that they might arrive at.

R. A. Colville, Esq., thought it very singular that the ordinance should have been introduced into Councils by a resident of the Fourth ward, while it interested only the citizens of the Fifth and Ninth wards. Mr. Colville alluded to the remarks of Mr. Ford, and said that as soon as the street had been opened the road would at once lay a track upon it. The speaker then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Select and Common Councils from the Fifth and Ninth wards be requested to use all honorable means to defeat the project of opening Pike street from its present terminus, as we, the citizens of the wards most interested believe that it will only result in benefit to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, whose charter calls for running along Pike street, and not for the benefit of those who will have to pay for it, therefore, we as citizens of the ward enter our solemn protest against the opening of said Pike street under the circumstances.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Alderman Taylor stated that a petition had been handed to him since his arrival at the meeting, and hoped that it would be read. No objections being made the petition was read. The petition protests against the proposed extension of Pike street, and the assessment of damages or benefits upon the citizens, as it is not required for the common and ordinary travel, and if opened would be immediately occupied by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, as the lease of private property which they now occupy in entering Pike street will expire early next spring. A number of the names of property holders in the Fifth ward was appended to the petition.

Mr. Ford desired to know whether the meeting would consent to the opening of Pike street, in case the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company would pay the expense incurred.

Several gentlemen present said that no objections would be urged in case the citizens were not compelled to liquidate the bill.

Mr. Seibert, member of Council from the Ninth ward, spoke against the ordinance, and declared that he would never vote in favor of it. He had not been aware that the ordinance was before Councils until he had been appointed on a Committee of Conference in regard to it. He would as leave drown himself in the Allegheny river as vote for the ordinance.

Col. Andrew Scott, member of Council elect from Lawrenceville, thought it very strange that disinterested parties should endeavor to force the ordinance through Councils at this particular time. An ordinance had already been passed under which the road could, by complying with the reasonable terms of Councils, place all the tracks on Pike street that they desired. He was opposed to appointing any committee to confer with Col. Phillips, as he considered it unnecessary.

Mr. McBride stated that a remonstrance against the opening of the street had been prepared, numerously signed and presented to the Board of Viewers, and they had declined to receive it.

Mr. John Herron said that as the ordinance had been passed it was already a law, and the only question now was, how can it be repealed? He proposed that the expense of the Board of Viewers be paid by the citizens, in case Councils consented to repeal the ordinance. It was necessary that a combined effort of the residents of the Fifth and Ninth wards should be made at once in order to induce Councils to take the action required.

Alderman Taylor said that every effort should be made to repeal the ordinance, and petitions and remonstrances should be signed by every citizen and presented to the City Councils.

Mr. J. H. Nobles said if the Allegheny Valley Railroad wanted the street open they could do it at their own expense. The citizens generally had no interest in the matter.

Mr. Colville concurred. There was no person in the Fifth or Ninth wards that would object to the railroad opening the streets at its own expense. The speaker said that every railroad coming into the city violated the city ordinances and the desires of the people were set at naught.

On motion of Alderman Taylor, a Committee was appointed to procure signatures to the petition and remonstrance.

Several members of Councils arose to make personal explanations, but the meeting declined to hear them.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Councils Chambers, on the last Monday evening of the months at which time every citizen of the Fifth and Ninth wards would be expected to use all honorable means to induce Councils to repeal the obnoxious ordinance.

PUBLIC READING ROOM IN MANCHESTER.

Meeting Last Night---A Permanent Room Secured---Total Subscription Thus Far Over One Thousand Dollars---By-Laws Adopted, etc.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny City, formerly Manchester, to hear the report of the Committee of Collectors, appointed to raise funds for the endowment and establishment there of a public library and reading-room, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Pittsburgh, was held last evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Market and Franklin streets, in the Fifth Ward. The meeting was a very large one and considerable interest was manifested in the movement.

At half-seven o'clock the meeting was called to order, when Oliver McClintock, Esq., President of the Young Men's Christian Association, was called to preside, and J. A. Moore, Esq., and J. N. Harlett appointed Secretaries.

Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Reports being called for, Mr. Woods, from the committee appointed to secure a suitable room for the Association, reported that the committee had decided in favor of securing the hall on the corner of Beaver avenue and Locust street, and that the cost of fitting up the same would be about six hundred dollars.

The collectors appointed to secure subscriptions then reported the following collections: Mr. Long, from employees of the Pittsburgh Locomotive works, $216 50; Mr. Wilson, from employees at Phelps, Parke & Co.'s Plow Works, $92; Mr. Reno, from Union Methodist Church, $67 27; Mr. Kerr, $5; Mr. McIntyre, $60; Mr. Hamilton, $12; from an officer in the Sixth Army Corps $100; from five foremen of shops ($6 each), $30; for forty-five admissions to membership (at $2 each) $90; private subscription, $15; total, $807 27. Amount previously reported, $850, making the total subscriptions thus far $1,657 27.

On motion of Mr. Woods, the report of the collectors was received and the committee continued.

J. A. Emery, Esq., being called upon, reported the act of the Young Men's Christian Association to be that it was expected that this branch association would be under the control of the parent organization (the Young Men's Christian Association), and under the same regulations, and then read the following By-Laws for the government of this association:

BY LAWS

For the management of the Manchester Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity:

First—Name—It shall be called the "Manchester Branch" of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, and shall be composed of members of that Association.

Second—Support—Its expenses shall be paid by the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, provided no liability is incurred without the sanction of the Board of Directors. All money received by it shall be paid over to, and all property held by it, shall be owned by the present organization.

Third—Government. Its business management shall be under the direction of an Executive Committee of seven from the resident members, to be elected by ballot in the Board of Directors at their first regular meeting in October, to whom a monthly report of all proceedings shall be made by the Chairman.

The President and Recording Secretary of the Association shall be ex-officio members of this Committee.

Fourth—Meetings—The Chairman, or, in his absence, a member of the Executive Committee shall preside at the meetings of the branch.

Auxiliary Committees shall be appointed by and their Chairman selected from the Executive Committee.

Fifth—The branch shall be governed by the laws of the Pittsburgh Association and the by laws herewith set forth.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the report, after which, on motion of Rev. Mr. Wright, the report was received and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Remarks explanatory of the code of by-laws and of the mode of conducting the Reading Room were made by several gentlemen present, members of the Association.

By appointment of Rev. Mr. Launitz, Mr. Brown was added to the Committee of Collectors.

At the suggestion of Rev. J. Hollingshead cards of subscription and application for membership were then distributed through the meeting.

Benjamin Page, Jr., and A. D. Long, Esqs., were introduced and made a few remarks, urging the young men to come forward and enroll themselves in the movement.

Rev. M. B. Pugh then made a prayer, invoking the blessing of Providence on the movement, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Jos. Hollinghead and the meeting adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

Henry Hess, a resident of Etna, appeared at the office of this Alderman yesterday, and entered suit against one James Rayburn, charging him with assault and battery with intent to outrage deponent's wife. It appears that Mrs. Hess was on a visit to the house of a friend, in Lawrenceville, on Saturday night, and started to walk home on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. When about half-way to her destination, she was attacked, it is alleged, by Rayburn, who knocked her down and attempted to outrage her person. Her screams attracted some men near-by, upon whose appearance Rayburn fled without having accomplished his purpose. The accused was arrested and held in one thousand dollars bail for trial at Court.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT.

Matthew Aisbitt made information against John Hutchinson for larceny, and against Hutchinson and his wife for assault and battery. The parties are farmers, residing near Mansfield. Mr. Aisbitt alleges that Hutchinson has stolen hay from his field at various times, amounting in all to about one ton, valued at eighteen dollars. On Monday evening he went to Hutchinson's house to get an explanation of the matter, when Hutchinson and his wife, it is alleged, attacked him and gave him a severe body beating, blacking his eyes and tearing his clothes badly. Warrants for the arrest of the defendants were issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

BROKE A WINDOW.

Peter Finegan was arrested yesterday on an information lodged against him by James G. Bates, a saloon keeper on Canal street, charging him with malicious mischief. Deponent states that Finegan came into his saloon intoxicated, and called for liquor, which was refused him. Finegan then went out and threw a brick at the window, smashing a large pane of glass. The accused was, in default of one thousand dollars bail, committed to jail for trial.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Jacob Egli appeared yesterday and brought suit against one Christ. Rider, charging him with false pretenses. The prosecutor keeps a tailoring establishment in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and alleges that on the 4th of December the defendant obtained from him a suit of clothes, valued at $22 50, by representing that he had money in bank and could not draw it until the following Saturday, when he would pay him. Rider has failed to pay the bill, and the prosecutor verily believes that the representations were false—hence the suit. The accused was arrested, but the case was amicably settled.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Joseph Kelcher was charged with breach of the peace, on oath of Nicholas Adrian, a resident of the Third ward, Allegheny. In his information Adrian states that on the 11th inst. Kelcher came to his house and commenced acting in a very violent and diorderly manner, using opprobrious epithets toward deponent and his wife, tending to create a breach of the peace. A warrant for the arrest of Kelcher was issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mrs. Gensva Hildebrand lodged an information against Joseph Miller and Wm. Heirholzer, for assault and battery. The prosecutrix, who lives in the Fifth Ward, this city, alleges that on the 13th inst., the defendants committed an assault on her at her house, Miller throwing a hatchet at her, which struck her on the knee, and Heirholzer closing the door violently on her while she was standing between the door and sill. The accused were arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of Edward Curran, indicted for felonious assault and battery on the person of Michael Dougherty, reported yesterday as on trial, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

John and Henry Myer plead *nolle contendere* to an indictment for assault and battery. They were each sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

John Mitch, a jeweler in Allegheny, was indicted for the larceny of a watch by bailee. The watch was the property of a man named Murray, and had been left with the defendant for repair. In this case the jury failed to agree on a verdict and were discharged.

John Murray was found guilty on two indictments for larceny. The first indictment charged him with the larceny of a red and white cow, and the second for stealing a white pig, both animals belonging to Wm. Boyd. Defendant was remanded for sentence.

Joseph Lofink, J., of the Sixth ward, plead guilty on two charges of illegal liquor selling. On the first he was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and on the second a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

Hugh Brady was tried on two indictments, one charging him with assault and battery on oath of Henry Bricegum, the other aggravated assault and battery on oath of John Norton. The suit grew out of a difficulty which occurred on the 21st of October last between the parties at the rope works of Fulton, Bollman & Co., in McKeesport. The jury had not rendered a verdict at adjournment.

Michael Joyce was placed on trial on an indictment for felonious assault and battery on the person of Barbara E. Fitzpatrick. The assault was alleged to have been committed on the 16th of June last, near Mansfield, South Fayette township. The prosecuting witness testified that early on the morning of the day above mentioned the defendant called at her house and raised a disturbance, finally beating the defendant with a pick handle in such a manner that she has not yet recovered from the effects of the injuries received.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE IGNORING OF BILLS.

Yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury came down for the purpose of receiving instructions from Judge Stowe in reference to the payment of costs where bills are ignored. They stated that a great many cases which should never go into court were brought before them, and they were under the necessity of ignoring the indictments. In reference to the payment of costs, they had to make either the county or the prosecutor pay them. In many cases the prosecutors were led into making the informations by the Aldermen, who were really the responsible parties. It was asked whether the 'Squires could not be made to pay the costs in such cases. The Grand Jury were told that if the Aldermen induced the parties to make the informations in violation of their duty, knowing that the Grand Jury would ignore the bills, then they could be held responsible for the costs. But not in cases where there was no wilful violation of duty.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

On motion of Thomas M. Bayne, Esq., John Glenn, having been duly qualified, was admitted to practice as an attorney in this Court.

In the case of Edwin Bindley vs. Wilkins township, previously reported, the jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Wm. J. Graham vs. The Methodist Episcopal Church, Alex. Bradley et al. This is an action on a mechanic's lien. The case had not been concluded at adjournment.

DISTRICT COURT TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for the District Court for to-day:

134—Gibson vs. Ardesco Oil Co.
137—Tug Mary Davage vs. Brown.
141—Forrester & Co. vs. Jennings & White.
142—Same vs. Same.
143—Baldinger vs. Knox.
146—Patterson vs. McPherson.
158—Walker vs. Becket.
149—Henry vs. Windlass.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Melville will appear this evening in three popular characters in as many attractive plays in all of which she will be well supported by the stock company. Such a meritorious young actress deserves to be encouraged by crowded audiences.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A large and fashionable audience was present last evening to witness Mrs. Lander's "Elizabeth," and all were seemingly gratified. "Elizabeth" will be given for the last time this evening, when all who have not seen Mrs. Lander in this great historic character should attend. To-morrow evening she will appear as "Mary Stuart."

MASONIC HALL.—The famous Scotch balladist, Mr. Kennedy, will give three of his delightful concerts at Masonic Hall, commencing January 7th. What Dempster was in Irish song, Kennedy is in Scotch, with the further accomplishment that he tells the most amusing stories. He is a deserving gentleman and an artist, and will have a rousing welcome.

DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.—A large sale of damaged clothing and furnishing goods, at great bargains, at 82 Market street.

B. OPPENHEIMER.

This is Your Opportunity.

The Parabola Spectacles, the best in use, at Steiren's, No. 15 St. Clair street.

The Fur Excitement

Continues in consequence of the unprecedented bargains offered at McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street. Our friends will act wisely to go and examine the elegant stock of Furs at McCord & Co.'s, before purchasing elsewhere. All the new novelties in Hats and Caps. The new styles all the rage. Rare and elegant stock at McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street.

Christmas—New Year's.

Oppenheimer, at 83 Wood street, has just received another fresh invoice of Gents' and Youths' furnishing goods, embracing a splendid variety of articles not only suitable for the season, but *apropos* of the holidays—just the articles for Christmas gifts to the sterner sex. Ties, Bows, Scarfs, etc., in unlimited variety, and a full line of other furnishing goods.

Keeler's Patent Lever Scales.

These celebrated scales unquestionably save time, mistakes and money, and are not inferior to any other scales known to the American public. At the recent State Fair held in this city, Mr. J. F. Keeler, the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, received the *highest award* and his scales were adopted by the managers of the Fair for the weighing all the prize cattle, etc. This award was made over all other scale exhibitors and is a substantial evidence of the high estimation in which Keeler's incomparable scales are held. Mr. Keeler's offices are No. 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh, and South Seneca street, Cleveland, Ohio.

This is Your Opportunity.

The Parabola Spectacles, the best in use, at Steiren's, No. 15 St. Clair street.

Great Western Gun Works.

Mr. J. H. Johnson, proprietor of the Great Western Gun Works, corner of Wayne and Penn streets, and recently destroyed by fire, begs leave to announce that his Works will be opened as soon as a suitable place can be secured. Mr. Johnson can be found until further notice at No. 253 Liberty street, or at No. 7 Scott street.

Parabola Spectacles

At Steiren's, No. 15 St. Clair street.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

If the "Indian Herb Doctor" fails to describe disease and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice. The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

JUNIPER TAR SOAP—Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. w*tf.

The Grand Secret.

The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches us the answer; BUILD UP YOUR MAN. Brace him as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the BITTERS are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succedaneum that will find their place. Resort to the most wonderful of modern tonics, and ALL WILL BE WELL. Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious disorders and affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent INVIGORANT AND CORRECTIVE.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH PILLS. Price, 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

Specifics for all PRIVATE DISEASES, both for CURING and for PREVENTIVE treatment, in vials and pocket cases, - - $2 to 5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail. *

A Card.

Messrs. Fairbanks & Co. having published an extract from a letter from the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, with the evident intent to impeach my veracity, it seems proper, if not necessary, for me to publish the award made by the committee on scales, &c., appointed at the late State Fair:

Entrance card, officially attached to Keeler's Patent Nett and Tare Scale, reads: "Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, No. of committee 24, entry 24; best hay and stock scale for farm purposes."

Award by the committee's card reads: "DIPLOMA—And particular mention of pend attach class 24, No. of article 24."

By reference to the official premium list, it will be seen that Committee 24 were authorized to issue only *two diplomas*—one for the "best portable grist mill," and one for the best "Hay and Cattle Scales," but could grant thirteen bronze medals. It will also be seen that only *ten diplomas* were offered in the entire premium list, while the offers of bronze medals were almost innumerable.

Intelligent persons can judge from these offers, whether *diplomas* were higher premiums than *bronze medals*, especially as no diplomas were offered, except for "best" articles in any one instance.

And also whether or not "Keeler's Scale" having been awarded a *diploma* for the best hay or cattle scale "by the Committee did, or did not, receive the highest premium over the Fairbank's Scale at the State Fair at Pittsburgh, 1867.

And further, what must be the quality of those scales whose reputation requires bolstering up by falsifying the reports of committees. J. F. Keeler, 38 Wood street.

A "Wheeler & Wilson" for Christmas.

The qualities which recommend the Wheeler & Wilson Machine are:

1. It uses NO SHUTTLE, and makes the LOCK STITCH.
2. Beauty and excellence of stitch, alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed.
3. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip or ravel.
4. Economy of thread.
5. Its attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
6. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
7. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
8. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.
9. They are warranted three years by the agents, Messrs. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street, and are guarantied to give entire satisfaction.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Instantaneous Cures.

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails.—Dr. Randall, the well known chiropodist, is again in our city, and requests us to state that he can be consulted at his office, corner of Fifth and Ross streets.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 7 cars pig iron; J Moorhead, 915 blooms iron, 20 bbls scrap do; Shoenberger & B, 4 cars E Diron ore, 2 do limestone; Sellers & Co, 3,932 g hams, 100 tcs lard; Kell & Ritchart, 1 car bran; Schomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; J H Parker, 1,360 g hams; J P Hanna & Co, 3,436 pcs shoulders, 97 d hogs; E H Myers & Co, 1,040 g hams; Jas Lippincott, 985 pcs shoulders; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; S Lindsey, Jr & Co, 200 do do; McNish & Butler, 1 frame, 1 bx sundries, Forsyth, Taylor & Co, 4 boxes scales; A Steinmyer, 1 bx lasts; Graff, Hugus & Co, 3 bxs furnaces; J McDevitt, 25 bxs cheese; J Hagan, 5 c shellers; Leamon & Weise, 2 bales tow; E Megraw & Co, 1 caddy tobacco; Geo H Harvey, 6 bedsteads, 1 bdl slats; Anderson, Cook & Co, 1 bar steel; Little, Baird & Patton, 50 bdls paper, 2 bbls cranberries; W B Scaife & Son, 25 bdls iron; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; L H Voigt & Co, 3 kegs butter, 3 do lard; H Rea, Jr, 1 bbl d cherries, 14 kgs butter, 3 do lard, 10 sks barley, 3 bbls apples; J F St George, 2 bales waste; E B Thomas, 10 bxs candles; Mullins & Maloney, 1 lot old metal; McCullough, Smith & Co, 7 sks, 18 bdls rags; W Barker jr & Co, 7 sks wool; J Wood, Son & Co, 4 cars iron; Zug & Co, 1 ca rfire brick; M P Adams & Co, 1 do staves; A McClintock, 1 do k hoops; Spencer & McKay, 135 sks barley; Markle, Dickson & Co 44 sks rags; A McClure, 55 m flat hoops; Jones & Laughlins, 41 bars iron.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Schultz & Danner, 10 doz brooms; P Peterson, 3 stoves, 12 grates; J A Scott, 1 bbl vinegar; A Glenn, 1 do do; T H Nevin & Co, 51 kegs; J Kitchin, 6 sks seed; J Jones, 5 bbls iron, 1 keg; H Hespenheide, 8 bbls apples; McKnight & Smith, 7 dozen brooms; Graham & Spangler, 1 box mdse; J H Ditto, 1 lot household goods; Ralya & Robertson, 2 cars staves; M B Suydam, 170 sks f seed.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 4 cars pig iron; J Bown, 4 cases handles; S Fahnestock, 4 do do; Rinehart & Stevens, 4 bbls oatmeal; Benter, Wincher & Co, 7 bxs w powder; R E Sellers & Co, 2 do hair oil; G H Anderson, 47 sks pegs; J W McKenna, 10 bbls crackers; B C & J H Sawyer, 30 bxs candles; McBane & Anger, 1 car corn; B Scemidt & Co, 8,000 ft lumber; W W Rigdon & Co, 8,000 do do; Camp & Frazey, 115 bbls apples; W E Graff, 10 po do; South & Allen, 42 sks and 1 bbl d do, 1 keg butter, 1 bbl eggs; F Good, 2 do flour, 1 keg molasses; B Wittorer, 2 bxs cheese, 1 bbl apples; L Brenning, 3 do g do; J Mitchell, 3 boxes cheese; Meanor & Harper, 10 sks wheat; J Glenn, 23 do oats; Kennedy & Lothrop, 40 do do; J T Glass, 50 bbls f oil; Zug & Co, 2 cars brick; Carter, McGrew & Co, 2 bbls sugar; S P Shriver & Co, 49 sks oats; H Bennett & Co, 2 bbls lard; Little, Baird & Patton, 8 d hogs; N Reynolds, 1 keg lard; J & W Fairly, 20 sks rye; McCullough, Smith & Co, 2 d hogs, 8 kegs lard; M Steel & Son, 6 d hogs; Markle, Dickson & Co, 13 bales rags; W H Graff, 10 bbls d peaches; L H Voigt & Co, 2 bbls soap; J P Hanna & Co, 5 d hogs.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Beckfield & Niehaus, 5 bxs candles; A J Penticost, 1 box hardware; F W Gerdes, 5 bbls japan.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

Stewart & Langenbeim, 1 car ear corn; Meanor & Harper, 101 sks oats; Graff & Reiter, 1 bbl f seed; G S Weightman, 5 sks rags; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 11 bales cotton; A H Childs & Co, 31 do do; Holmes, Bell & Co, 90 do do; H T Swartz, 3 bbls lard oil; W McKeown & Bro, 24 do do; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 10 do do; Dilworth, Porter & Co, 10 do do; C L Fahnestock & Co, 1 bbl c varnish, 4 crates lead kegs; Seahmyer & Voskamp, 9 bbls flour; R McGinnis, 1 bale waste; Paper Mill Co, 28 bdls p paper; W Grafton, 4 bbls ctves, 1 do traps, 20 do saw bucks; Head & Metzgar, 2 bbls d apples; I Dickey & Co, 26 bbls d fruit; F Sellers & Co, 20 tcs lard, 25 bxs candles; Wm Fi haven, 5 bbls tanners oil; J Porterfield & Co, 4 tcs hams; Arbuckles & Co, 50 bxs candles; F H Myers & Co, 5 bbls lard oil; S Bradley & Son, 3 sks wool; E Megraw & Co, 2 hhds tobacco; Fahnestock, A & Co, 30 bbls f clay; C C Smith, 2 cars staves; Schomaker & Lang, 196 sks f meal, 56 do do; J D Thompson, 5 bbls reeds.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

McNish & Butler, 39 pcs castings; Markle, Dickson & Co, 20 bdls p paper; Fraunhiem, Miller & Co, 15 kegs; S H Reed, 1 bbl cider; J S Liggett & Co, 25 sks wheat; W F Armstrong, 155 bdls iron.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

McKnight, Porter & Co, 2 cars pig iron, 1 do fire brick; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 do do; Scott & Gisal, 146 sks rye, 104 do oats, 51 do corn, 7 do cloverseed; J Crothers, 118 do oats; Gay & Welsh, 18 do rye, H Willing, 3 d hogs; W Barker jr & Co, 1 sk wool; Bird & Hine, 6 pkgs marketing; Richey, 14 sks corn, 1 d hog; H Frieze, 1 bx butter, 1 do chickens, 5 sks buckwheat flour; Kell & Ritchart, 20 sks oats; John Seibert, 1 bx butter, 1 do d fowls; J B Moranze, 1 bbl ref oil; Monongahela House, 25 pkgs marketing; C A Adams, 2 d hogs; W J Meek, 35 sks rye; W W Morris, 2 bxs mdse; J Hilty, 5 do butter, 3 do poultry, 2 sks game, 1 do turkeys, 4 geese; J C Cuddy, 5 bxs poultry, 2 do butter; Heilbroner, 1 bx eggs; Knox & Orr, 1 bbl b w flour; Various Owners, 5 cars marketing.

MARRIED:

TAYLOR—WOODS—On Thursday evening, December 12th, 1867, by Rev. M'Kinstry, J. P. TAYLOR, of Lawrenceville, and Miss NELLY DILLIE WOODS, of McKeesport.

DIED:

MORROW—On Tuesday, December 17, FLEMING MORROW, in the sixty-third year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his sister-in law, Mrs. Sands, No. 91 Ohio street, Allegheny city, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COURSIN—On Tuesday morning, December 17th, at 6½ o'clock, CARRIE C., youngest daughter of Isaac N. and Anna S. Coursin, aged two years, one month and fourteen days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 140 Wylie street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Early, bright, transient,
Chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled,
And went to Heaven.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Family Sewing Machine would be the most acceptable, desirable and durable. WM. SUMNER & CO, No. 27 Fifth street, invite all to call and examine their splendid stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL.
COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,
HAMMERED
RAILROAD AXLES,
Gas Pipe,
FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING.
WAREHOUSE,
98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,
PITTSBURGH

SNOWDON WORKS,
Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,
MACHINIST,
ENGINE BUILDER
AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE, or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 17, 1867.

There is no perceptible change in the workings of our local money market. It is generally conceded in financial quarters that whatever relief is needed between this and next quarterly statement day, the banks will not be able to furnish much of it, and urgent borrowers will have to look to the outside market for support, to a great degree. The deposits at many of the private banking houses are running pretty low, and they are not disposed to do much paper, come from whatever source it may. The brokers are busy in the hunt for money on as good paper as ever graced a portfolio. It is remarked that at no time within recollection, was it so difficult to negotiate paper. It is the general distrust which the tendency of prices steadily downward has engendered. Money is not as scarce as confidence. Were it possible by any immediate legislation by Congress to inaugurate some master stroke of policy that would re-establish a more confident feeling, which would be felt in all the avenues of trade, every real or imaginary hindrance to business would vanish. But it is quite certain that nothing has yet been proposed that would benefit the financial status materially. There are few public men, if indeed there is one, that is better informed and more sagacious than Secretary McCulloch, who is deeply impressed with the responsibility of his high position. It is easy for members of Congress to find fault with his course, but when they come to devise other plans of finance they run into inextricable confusion, which only shows out the clear and well defined policy of the Secretary more favorably by the contrast. It is thought, therefore, that there will be but little change made by the present Congress in the old line of financial policy.

—Sale of stocks Tuesday evening, December 17th, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Third National Bank	$125 00
People's National Bank	108 00

—The New York quotations for Governments fluctuate very lightly. There is a steadiness in the low range of prices established some weeks ago. The reports to Ira B. McVay & Co. and James T. Brady & Co. furnish about the current rates:

U. S. 6s 1881	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	104⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	105
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	107⅝
10-40s	100⅝
December '64 Compounds	117½
June 7-30s	104⅝
July 7-30s	104⅝
Gold	134
5-20s, 1867	107¼

—Stocks opened strong yesterday morning, but shares being offered freely, especially New York Central and Erie, the market weakened at the call, and between boards the clique stocks were generally lower.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh was especially firm, and sold up to 86⅝. Rock Island sold at 97¾. A prominent Broad street operator is said to have sold "puts" on 7,000 shares of the stock at $1 per share, 30 days. The growing ease in money somewhat encourages speculation. The quotations at noon to-day were as follows:

Michigan Southern	82⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86⅝
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	99¾
Erie	72⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	59⅝

—At Boston the *Advertiser* reports copper stocks as more active. Central, a great stranger at the board, sold at 20, as also Pittsburgh. Hancock sold at 12, a decline of ¾. In addition there were sales of Rockland at 4½; St. Clair at 1½; Humboldt at 85c, and South Side at 50c. Copper Falls did not appear but was held at 26. For Pewabic 4½ was bid. During the week Pewabic sold down to 3¾. The *Gazette* says:—An inventory of the real and personal property of the Pewabic mine taken last December, foots up $614,199 77, equal to something more than thirty dollars a share. Among the assets are "Ball's stamps," which cost $138,000; buildings costing $71,798, mining supplies $54,000; personal property $25,465. "Mine Plant" $149,369. The real estate, which consists of 1206 acres, is taken at the cost, which is only $24,474. The liabilities at the mine were $43,307; which, deducted from the total value of the property at the mine, leaves a balance of $570,892 31, equal to about $28 50 for the stock, notwithstanding which the stock has recently sold at $3 62½.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, December 17, 1867. }

Trade ruled dull to-day in all departments of business, and we have no special remarks to make that would be of either interest or benefit to our readers.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour, 622 bbls; apples, 70 bbls; cheese, 116 boxes; corn, 401 sacks; wheat, 238 sacks; barley, 714 sacks; rye, 95 sacks; oats, 104 sacks, and butter, 25 pkgs.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We note sales of 30 tons soda ash at 4¼c; and 5 tons pearls at 12½c ₱ ℔.

APPLES—We have reported sales of 100 bbls good apples at $2 75@3 50 ₱ bbl, and 50 bbls at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Stocks on hand fair and prices nominal.

BUTTER—Prime roll commands 39@42c ₱ ℔. Sales to the amount of 2,000 ℔s are reported at these figures.

EGGS—Stock light and demand good at 33@35c ₱ dozen. Sales reported of 21 packages at these figures.

BEANS—We quote at $3 25 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—We note sales of dried apples at 7½@9c ₱ ℔, and peaches (1,000 ℔s sold) halved at 12½c ₱ ℔.

HONEY—We have a reported sale of 500 ℔s, at 33c ₱ ℔.

BACON—Market rather dull. We quote sugar cured hams at 18@18½c; shoulders 12@12½c; rib sides at 14@14½c and dried beef at 21c ₱ ℔.

LARD—We quote at 13½@13¾c ₱ ℔.

LARD OIL—Unchanged and we continue to quote No. 1 at $1 10@1 12, and No. 2 at 88@90c ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—Sales reported of 20 boxes Goshen at 18c; 25 boxes Goshen (Herkimer Co., N. Y.) at 19c; 30 boxes Factory at 17c; Hamburg at 16c and Sweitzer at 20c ₱ ℔.

LEAD—Sales reported of 200 pigs lead at 10½c ₱ ℔.

HAY—Sales reported of 22 loads timothy at the Allegheny City scales at prices ranging from $18@23 ₱ ton, and 11 loads do. at the Pittsburgh city scales at $20@24 ₱ ton, as to quality.

ONIONS—We quote at $3@4 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

HOPS—There is a steady and quiet market at prices ranging from 65@70c ₱ ℔ for prime Wisconsin to fancy, and 40@60c ₱ ℔ for New York State, according to quality.

POTATOES—We quote peach blows from store at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bush. In the Diamond market they were retailing at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bush.

CRANBERRIES—Market dull at $12 ₱ bbl for cultivated, and $10 for common.

RYE—Prices are $1 40 ₱ bush with but little offering.

OATS—We quote by the car load at 65@66c ₱ bush, and from store at 68@70c ₱ bush. Small lots from country wagons were retailed out at the latter figure.

CORN—We note sales of 2 cars of new shelled from elevator at $1 10; 1 car new ear do at $1 ₱ bush, and old yellow shelled from elevator at $1 18@1 20 ₱ bush.

BARLEY—We quote barley selling at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bush. Receipts light.

WHEAT—We quote red winter selling to millers at $2 55@2 60, and white wheat at $2 65@2 70 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices range from $5@5 50 ₱ hundred, as to quality. A pure unadulterated article would readily sell at the later figure, and at that price it is furnished from one or more of the city mills. Nearly all articles offered in most of the retail stores, and in a large proportion of the wholesale stores, are so much adulterated with "offals" from wheat mills, such as shorts, middlings, &c., that it is extremely difficult to procure a pure article. In most of the compounds sold scarcely one-fifth of the article is of buckwheat.

FLOUR—Trade generally dull. We quote spring nominally at $10 25@10 75, and winter $11 50@12.25 ₱ bbl. Stocks on hand generally fair, but principally in the hands of a few dealers.

Cranberries.

The Trenton, New Jersey, *Gazette* says the cranberry crop on Cape Cod the present years amounts to 10,000 bbls, of which a large portion is said to have been cut severely by the frost. In Ocean county it will reach 16,000 bbls, and New Jersey entire will probably produce 40,000 bbls. Other States, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, New England and other localities, will probably produce 50,000, making as the probable crop for the United States the present years 100,000 bbls, or 300,000 bushels of which New Jersey produces nearly one-half, consequently she can control the price of the crop. The value of the crop cannot fall short of $1,200,000, and this immense sum is harvested from what has been considered worthless swamp lands. Much of this land has been wrested from the possession of wild animals, wild morasses, over which even the light-footed Indian, or still lighter squirrel, could hardly tread without miring. And these worthless swamps, now improved in the cranberry culture with bearing vines, are worth $1,000 per acre. The success of the swamp culture has abundantly proved that there is no land however worthless it may be deemed but is valuable for some good purpose, when you find out what that purpose is.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—Tobacco firm but unchanged. Cotton higher at 13@13¼c. Flour—Holders are firm, but scarcely anything doing; prices unchanged. Wheat firm but very dull at $2 60@2 75 for prime to choice fall; $2 08@2 10 for choice Iowa spring. Corn very dull at 95c@$1 00 for shelled; 88@89½c for ear. Oats range at 75@79c, with no buyers outside of contractors. Rye $1 68@1 75, Barley firm at $1 85 for fair fall. Provisions dull and unsettled; small sales of mess pork at $22. Bulk meats, bacon and lard nominal. Hogs declined to 5½@6c, with a large supply.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY MORNING, December 18, 1867. }

BUSINESS.—The market since our last was dull, with a limited demand for present and future delivery. In regard to prices we have no particular change to notice. The eastern market was quoted as follows: New York—P L S to W, 23c; S W, 24@24½c. Philadelphia—P L S to W, 22c; S W, 23@23½c. Crude 15½c ₱ gallon. Oil City dispatches quote the market as follows: Crude can be purchased at $2 10@2 25 ₱ barrel. In our own market we have noted the following sales:

REFINED—Sales of 2,500 bbls., as follows: 500 bbls. per month, commencing with February and ending with June, commencing at 24½c and advancing ½c per gallon per month. Other lots were under negotiation, but had not been consummated when we left the market.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 225 bbls ref to E Schalk, Philada.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 217 bbls benzole to Warden & Frew, Philadelphia.
Dilworth Bros, 150 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia.
J. Benny, Jr., 50 bbls ref. to F A Dilworth & Co, Phila.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Duncan & Williams, 55 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—At the close of the market on Saturday evening last about 600 head remained in the pens unsold—principally of a common quality. The receipts to 12 o'clock Monday were 400 head. Market quiet and unchanged. A few common butchers' cattle, says the Monday evening *Post*, were sold at the following range:

Extra av. 1,350@1,400	$7 00@7 25
First-class shipping cattle, av. 1,250@1,300	6 50@6 65
Second-class steers, taken by packers, av. 1,100@1,200	4 75@5 00
Third class do, av. 1,050@1,100	4 50@5 00
Fair fleshy steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs for feeding	3 75@4 00
Common light stockers	3 50@3 75
Good cows, fat and heavy	4 50@5 00
Common cows and heifers	3 50@4 00

Hogs—The *Republican* of Monday says: The week closed on a dull and heavy market for hogs, and we note a still further decline of 15@30c ₱ 100 lbs, with a tendency to a still lower range. The decline in product kept packers out of the yards to a considerable extent, and only a few ventured to make purchases at the above reduction. Shippers were also shy, and only took a sufficient number to fill orders. The quality of the offerings as a general thing was good. We make the following extracts from the weekly circular of a well known commission live stock firm: "As the week has advanced the lack of confidence on the part of packer and operators in hog product has become more and more manifest. Lard, mess pork, and bacon are dull and lower in the principal markets. The closeness of the money market has much to do with the decline in products, yet the large receipts of hogs is the direct cause. We looked for only 60,000 or 70,000 head this week, but have received a trifle over 100,000, and as a result, we are obliged to sell all grades at a decline of from 20@40c ₱ 100 lbs. The outside prices are about the same as obtained last week; yet the quality of the stock is much improved. There is a light demand for common hogs for shipment to New York; yet the supply is much larger than the demand, and most of the hogs remaining over unsold are of this description."

Business on Saturday afternoon was altogether neglected, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. There are in the pens at the present writing upward of 20,000 head unsold.

The *Post*, of Monday evening, says the receipts up to 12 M., on that day, were 7,115 head. The market opened extremely dull, with nearly 30,000 head on sale—the accumulations for the past three days. The early sales show a decline of 25@30c from Saturday. Shippers were the principal buyers. Packers were holding off for a further decline. At 12 o'clock the market was extremely dull and tending downward.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 17, 1867.

FLOUR—Unchanged at $8 25@10 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—No. 1 dull and 2@3c lower; No. 2 steady and unchanged; $1 90@1 91 for No. 1; $1 84½@1 85½ for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet and 1c higher at 87c for No. 1; 86¼@86½c for No. 2; 84@84½c for new, closing at the outside figure.

OATS—Steady at 55½@56c.

RYE—Neglected and nominal.

BARLEY—More active at $1 60@1 65 for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $20, cash; $19 75, seller all the month; extra prime, $15. Green hams 10½@10¾c; green shoulders 6½c. Lard 11¾@12c. Bulk and English meats inactive and nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and 5@10c lower, closing at $7 25@7 75, dividing on 200.

LIVE HOGS—Steady and closed active at $5 75@6 50 for light lots; $6 60@7 00 for medium to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull at $5 00@5 50 for fair to good steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Ashes quiet at $8 25@8 31½ for pots. Cotton very firm and quiet; sales of 2,100 bales at 15½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 8,701 bbls; a shade firmer and quiet; sales of 4,500 bbls at $8 60@9 20 for superfine State and western; $10 80 for extra State; $9 60@12 20 for extra western; $12 50@14 60 for good to white wheat extra; $10 00@13 10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $11 00@12 for common to good St. Louis; $12 00@16 00 for good to choice extra do, closing quiet. California without decided change; sales of 800 sacks at $12 25@13 50. Rye flour firm, with sales of 250 bbls at $7 50@9 10. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Receipts of wheat 95 bushels; a shade firmer; sales of 18,500 bushels at $2 39½ for No 1 spring; $2 65 for red prime; $2 80 for amber Michigan; $3 15 for white State. Rye scarce and firm; sales 1,500 bushels State at $1 75. Barley scarce and 3@5c better; $2 offered and $2 05 asked for Canada West. Malt firm. Receipts of corn 14,803 bushels; more active without decided change; sales 76,000 bushels at $1 40@1 41 for old mixed western in store; $1 42½@1 43½ for do afloat; $1 27 for inferior white southern; $1 35@1 40 for common to good Jersey yellow. Receipts of oats 510 bushels; a shade firmer; sales 62,000 bushels at 84@84½c for western in store; 87@87½c afloat. Stock of grain in warehouse—wheat 1,812,734 bush; corn 1,642,765 bush; oats 2,706,420 bush; rye 261,305 bush; barley 379,480 bush; malt 110,173 bush; peas 10,893 bush. Rice quiet at 8½@9¼c for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Sugar in fair request; sales 300 hhds Cuba at 11½@12¼c; 1,000 boxes Havana at 11½@13c. Molasses quiet; sales 200 hhds New Orleans at 85@87c. Petroleum quiet at 10½@13½c for crude, and 25c for refined bonded. Hops quiet at 35@60c for American. Pork heavy and lower; sales 1,850 bbls at $20 75@20 87 for mess, closing at $20 80 cash; $18 00@18 50 for prime; 19 75@20 00 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess, seller January, at $22; 250 bbls do, seller February, at $22 50. Beef quiet; sales 125 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams steady; sales 178 bbls at $30@32. Bacon dull and heavy. Cut meats quiet; sales 125 packages at 8@9½c for shoulders, and 12@13¼c for hams. Dressed hogs lower at 9¼@9¾c for western, and 9½@9¾c for city. Lard quiet; sales 620 bbls at 12½@13c, and small lots at 13½@13¾c. Butter steady and in good demand at 35@48c for State. Cheese 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool lower; 22,000 bush corn per steamer at 6½d.

LATEST—Flour closed quite firm, particularly for low grades, which are scarce and wanted. Wheat about 1c better, with a firm and quiet market. Rye scarce and firm at $1 73@1 75 for western. Oats firm at 84½c in store, and 87c afloat for western. Corn quiet at $1 40 in store; $1 43 afloat for old mixed western, and $1 40@1 43 afloat for new mixed western. Pork dull and declining; sales 500 bbls mess at $20 75, closing at $20 75@20 80, cash and regular. Beef in moderate demand at steady prices. Cut meats nominal. Bacon dull and drooping. Lard dull and heavy at 12½@13½c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—Flour dull and prices 25c lower and the demand quite light; family $11@11 25; extra $10@10 50. Wheat nominally unchanged; receipts light and holders firmly contending for $2 60 for No. 1 red and $2 20 for No. 1 spring. Corn firm; new ear 87@88c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 1 $1 55. Oats firm at 67@68c. Barley unchanged and quiet. Cotton firmer; middling 14c. Tobacco quiet but unchanged; sales small, owing to light receipts; the total receipts for the week were but 336 hhds. Whisky dull at 28c in bond. Hogs dull and rates irregular; sales of heavy at $8 25@8 40 net; light can be bought at $7 50@8 00; receipts 7,000; drovers generally are packing on their own account, rather than accept the current rates, but at the same time there are but few packers doing anything. Provisions very dull and the market unsettled; no accurate quotations can be given. Mess pork can be quoted at $20 for old and $21 for new. Lard is offering at 11½@11¾c for steam, and 11½@12c for kettle rendered. Green meats 6¾, 9@10½@11c for shoulders, sides and hams. Bulk meats 8¼@10½c for shoulders and sides, loose, but there being no demand these rates are nominal. Butter dull but not lower. Cheese unchanged. Apples firm at $3@5 ₱ bbl. Potatoes firm at $3 50. Clover seed 12¾@13c, and firm; flax dull at $1 90; no demand for timothy. Groceries unchanged and dull. No change in oil. Beef cattle dull, the supply being better but prices not lower; sales at $4 50@6 50 to butchers; choice for shipment brought $7@7 50, and some large christmas cattle $9@11 gross. Sheep unchanged and quiet. Gold 133¾ buying, and 134 selling. The money market is unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 17.—Flour in fair demand, firm and unchanged; XX spring, $10 00@11 50; XX red, $11 50@12 50; XX and XXX white, $12 00@14 50. Wheat firm but in moderate request; No 1 red winter, $2 60; No. 2 do, $2 45@2 50; No. 1 Milwaukee, $2 20. Corn—new firmer and 2@3c better; held at $1 02@1 03; old nominal at $1 04@1 05. Oats firm; held at 67@68c for No. 1 from store. Rye nominal but firm at $1 50 for No. 1. Barley quiet but firm; no sales reported. Petroleum in light demand for free at 40@45c; bonded dull at 20@21c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 17.—Sales 81 hhds tobacco at $5 00 for lugs; $15 75 for medium leaf. New Louisiana sugar 14½@15½c. Prime to choice cotton 13½c. Flour—super $8 00. Oats 65@66c in bulk. Corn—new shelled in bulk 85c; new ear 80c. Wheat $2 30@2 45. Bacon shoulders 11c; clear sides 15c; bulk shoulders 9c; clear sides 12½c. Lard 13c. Mess pork $22 00. Hogs dull at 6½@6¾c. Whisky—raw in bond 30@32c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Dry Goods—The demand is somewhat improved, although the market is far from active. Prices in the meantime are without essential change, the only alteration noticeable being a reduction in Amoskeag A bleached muslin and Tip-top do; the former now sell at 15c and the latter at 14c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, December 17.—Flour steady. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn higher; sales 6,000 bush old and new at $1 15. Oats nominally 71c. Rye—Sales 10,000 bush western at $1 55, and 1,000 bush at $1 58. Mess pork, lard and highwines nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs offered at 9c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—Flour unsettled: Western extra family $9 75@10 75. Wheat scarce; holders demand an advance. Corn firm; new mixed Western $1 30@1 35, the latter for choice dry. Oats dull. Petroleum quiet; crude 16c; refined in bond, on spot, 23½@24c. Whisky—Nothing doing.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 17.—Flour dull but firm; city XX $9 25@9 75; country do $8 75@9 12; X $8 25@8 50. Wheat quiet at $1 88 for No. 1; $1 79 for No. 2. Oats quiet and steady at 57c for No. 2. Corn dull at 87c for new shelled.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 17.—Cotton 13¾@14c. Corn—Whole range 90@95c. Hay $25@27. Oats 80c. Flour—Choice family firm; others unchanged. Pork $23 50. Shoulders 11½@12c; clear sides 15¾@16c. Lard 13½@14½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—Cotton advanced; middling 15c; sales 4,000 bales; receipts 1,151 bales; exports 769 bales. Sugar declined ¼c; common 8½@9c; prime to choice 12½@13½c. Molasses unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 17.—Flour nominal. Wheat dull; receipts light. Corn firm; white $1 20; yellow $1 25@1 28. Oats firm at 75@78c. Provisions nominally unchanged.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau st., N. Y.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

1,350 BAGS COFFEE,
GOOD TO STRICTLY CHOICE.

In store and for sale at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. Parties wishing to buy please call and see samples and get prices.

ARBUCKLES & CO.,
242 and 244 Liberty street.

JUST IN SEASON.

Wright's "Ne Plus Ultra" Minced Meat; New Seedless Raisins, Currants, Citron, Lemon Peel and Figs; New Layer Raisins in whole, half and quarter boxes

Also. White and Yellow Corn Meal and Buckwheat in small bags; new S. C. Hams and Beef Tongues. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange,
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 134⅛.

NEW YORK, December 17—7 P. M.

MONEY.

Market steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. for call loans, chiefly at the inside rate.

STERLING

Quiet at 110@110½, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 134⅜, advancing to 135, falling to 133⅞ and closing strong at 134@134⅛. The steamer for Europe to-morrow will take half a million from here, and a quarter of a million from Boston.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Firmer. Coupons '81, 111½@111⅝; do '62, 108½@108⅝; do '64, 104⅜@104½; do '65, 105@105⅛; do new, 107⅝@107¾; do '67, 107⅝@107¾; 10-40s, 100⅝@100¾; 7-30s, 104⅜@104⅝.

Jay Cooke reports that a corner in bonds of '62 has been the feature of the market. The Java, due at Halifax, will bring a large shipment from Europe, and the arrival of other lots, should make '62 bonds plenty next week. Meanwhile borrowers who sold at 107 to 107½ are failing in their deliveries, and cash bonds are bid up at the pleasure of lenders. Meantime it is easy to buy at 107@107¼, sellers 15 or 30 days, without interest.

The *Express* says the public accounts by the cable to-day, quote bonds in London at 71@71 1-16, while private advices quote them at 71⅜@71¼. There is evidently some mistake here.

STOCKS.

The railway market was buoyant with a general improvement in prices. There was a report that preliminary steps had been taken for consolidation of the earnings of the New York Central and Erie, and probably those of the Pennsylvania Central. Erie was the great feature of the market. The *Express* says the report is current among the reformers to be inaugurated on the Central, Hudson and Harlem road was the abolishment of the Express business, or in other words, each road to do its own Express business. The rumor is not credited, and could not be traced to reliable authority.

Canton, 47⅝@47½; Wells Express, 53½@53⅝; American, 79@79¼; Adams, 81½@81¾; United States, 81@83; Merchants' Union, 40¼@40½; Quicksilver, 19¾@20; Mariposa, 7¼@8½; Pacific Mail, 122@122¼; Atlantic Mail, 118⅝@119½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½@34⅝; New York Central, 117¼@117⅜; Erie, 73⅛@73¼; Hudson, 132½@132¾; Harlem, 119; Reading, 95½@95⅝; Ohio certificates, 25¼@25⅜; Wabash, 39½@40; St. Paul, 42⅛@42½; do preferred, 62@62½; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 82⅝@82¾; Illinois Central 132⅝@133; Pittsburgh, 86¾@86⅞; Toledo, 103⅝@104; Rock Island, 98⅛@98¼; Northwestern, 60@60⅛; do preferred, 67⅛@67¼; Fort Wayne, 99⅛@99⅜.

MINING SHARES.

Active on Quartz Hill at $1 35@1 40; Edge Hill $3 59; Smith & Parmelee, $3; Gregory, $5 20; Eldorado, $1 50.

RECEIPTS AT THE SUB-TREASURY,

$3,490,169; payments $5 418,806; balance $103,176,365.

RIVER TELECRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 17, 1867.

River falling slowly, with six feet two inches in the channel. The floating ice is almost played out. No boats made their appearance to-day. A light drizzling rain fell this morning and the snow is thawing very fast. The steamers Rebecca and Express are at the mouth of Fishing Creek, and the Sallie V. at Marietta, all safe. No particulars from below. The shore ice extends a considerable distance out into the river. Weather mild and still thawing. H.

Brownsville.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

BROWNSVILLE, December 17, 1867.

River stationary, with seven feet in channel. The snow is melting. Weather moderating.

Greensboro.

GREENSBORO, December 17, 1867.

There are seven feet water in the channel and at a stand. Weather warm and thawing.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 17.—The river is rising with five feet in the canal. Weather clear and cold.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—The weather is cooler; mercury about the freezing point.

RIVER NEWS.

THE RIVER—The marks last evening indicated scant four feet water and falling slowly. The weather during the day was mild. Appearances indicate a rise near at hand.

THE weather yesterday was mild, with indications of an early break up in both rivers.

NAVIGATION to all points is suspended. There were no arrivals or departures for some days.

THE Allegheny and Monongahela rivers were full of floating ice. No boats will venture out until we have more water and less ice.

THE Messenger, from New Orleans, is laid up at Cairo. She has 80 hhds sugar, 730 bbls molasses, 28 crates ware, and 20 tons sundries for Cincinnati, besides considerable freight for Louisville, Pittsburgh and other points.

THE following are the names of the officers of the new steamer Bismarck, which left St. Louis for New Orleans, on Saturday, being her first trip: Samuel Entriken, master; Alf. D. Armstrong and Wall. Entriken, clerks; Robert Baldwin and Horace E. Bixby, pilots; David Hill, engineer; Wm. Dwyer, mate; Johnny Ferrand, Captain of the cabin.

LATE advices from Omaha say that the Missouri River now only averages eighteen inches of water. It is lower than it has been for fifteen years. The Nile on her way down from the mountains, with a valuable cargo of robes and furs, is caught in the ice gorge near Nebraska City. She was compelled to transfer her cargo to the Council Bluff and St. Joseph Railroad, where they will be shipped East.

THE Post Boy arrived at Cairo, from St. Louis, on Saturday, having been four days out. She reports three feet six inches water at Hat Island; Kate Kinney aground there; Julia aground at Dog-tooth; Mepham and barges aground at Greeley's; Jacobs lighting over Crawford's; Forsyth and Kellogg laid up at Evans, unable to proceed; Tracy and Ocean Wave at St. Genevieve, aground, the latter with a considerable hole stove in her hull.

JEFFERSONVILLE, December 15, 7 P. M.—No change in the water on the falls since yesterday. River full of floating ice from a half to one inch in thickness, with a gentle breeze from the southwest. The mail boat left at 2 P. M. We will have a change within three days, with a rain, and a good river for boating on the 26th inst. sure. The Minneola passed down at 5 o'clock P. M., all right.

D. L. DRYDEN, Falls Pilot.

THE Jennie Brown, sunk in the Missouri near Leavenworth, has been raised, and arrived at Leavenworth last Tuesday night, to await the arrival of Capt. Blount, who would take her to St. Louis for repairs.

The Indians on the Upper Missouri have converted the ice bound Imperial into a wigwam, and intend occupying it as such for the winter.

The Belle Vernon arrived at New Orleans on the 13th.

MOBILE.—The *Times* of the 12th, says: Raining at Montgomery and river falling. Scarcely a doubt, however, but that the tide will soon turn. Accounts from that region rather mixed, particularly as regards the Bigbee, the indications being that the water in that classic stream is running out faster than it runs in. So far, the Alabama and the Warrior are "standing the rise" best. The Nyanza took, at Montgomery, 500 bales of through cotton, and if Finnegan don't knock the black out of 900 before he gets in—which will be early Thursday morning—we are mistaken, that's all.

CAIRO, December 15.—The Charmer brought 150 pkgs mdse for St. Louis; 130 hogs, 50 tons produce and sundries, for reshipment South on the Atlantic Line. The Rapidan, Eastport to return, brought 14 hhds tobacco and 30 tons sundries, for St. Louis; 30 bales cotton and 30 tons sundries for reshipment South per Atlantic Line; 114 sacks peanuts, for J. C. Buckles & Co. and Thomas & Co., Cincinnati. The Emperor had all she could bring on the water. She discharged 8 tons furniture and sundries here. The Julia, St. Louis to New Orleans, arrived. Captain Goll, of the Kellogg, laid up at Evansville, reports 3 feet 3 inches there to-day. Cloudy. Mercury 32 degrees.

THE Ocean Wave's barges are hard aground at St. Mary's. The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company have quit operations here and transferred operations to Cairo. Their last barges left yesterday in tow of the Mohawk. Yesterday flour to New Orleans was $1 per barrel, and pound freights 50c per cwt. The rates will be increased to-day, no doubt, and several other very small boats called into requisition for New Orleans freights. It is evident that steamboats and barges will have more trouble this week between St. Louis and Cairo than ever before. Everything seems to be getting aground, which is not to be wondered at, when the water is so low. The Ruth and Gay were to be taken out by the Forsyth's pilots, but we think their departure must be deferred.

EVANSVILLE, December 15.—Weather cloudy and cold, with some snow Saturday night. The mercury stood at 26 degrees above zero all day, and dropped to 22 at 6 o'clock this evening. The clouds look dense, as if charged with snow. The harbor inside of the bar was covered with ice down to the wharf-boat this morning, and the river below Leavenworth was frozen over last night. The river has risen four inches during the last twenty-four hours. The pilots of the Rose Hite report four feet on French Island bar. Port list—Bermuda, Louisville to Tennessee river; Palestine, Louisville and return; Alpha, Cannelton to Cairo; Cumberland and Fanny Brandeis, from Cairo; Hite, Louisville to Henderson; Silver Spray and Edinburgh, for Cincinnati; Alice V., to Green river for an ice harbor; Falls City, Louisville to Bowling Green; America, Cincinnati to Memphis; Mayflower, to Newburg. The Alice V. went to the mouth of Green river to lie up. The Silver Cloud got over French Island bar Saturday afternoon, and is *en route* to Cincinnati. The Silver Spray left this morning and the Edinburgh to-night. The Mayflower went to Newburg to day, for a lot of hay and corn, and will leave to-morrow for Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, December 15.—River unchanged; five feet on Portland bar. South of the canal it was entirely sealed by ice this evening.

Business was brisk on the levee yesterday. Departing boats were full of passengers and freight.

Water is flowing over the dams in Kentucky river. The Cumberland river is rising.

The Mollie Gratz laid up at Madison. The Empire left for Southern ports on Saturday, with a large trip. The Leclaire arrived *en route* Southward. The Lizzie Hopkins and Starlight, with barges, got aground on Portland bar Saturday. The steamers got off, but the Starlight's barges remain on the bar. The Peytona brought 15,000 bushels of coal from below yesterday.

The J. P. Webb is on the way up with 9,000 bushels. The imports of coal to date from below are 110,000. 35,000 bushels are expected from Pittsburgh to-morrow. The Condor is on the way here from above with eight barges, containing 100,000 bushels of Pomeroy coal.

The Major Anderson is laid up on account of the ice. The Buell was the only boat to Cincinnati today. The Indiana and St. Charles are awaiting the rise of the river. The Legal Tender leaves for New Orleans Tuesday. The Cora S. is due from below, and the Minneola from above.

About five inches of snow have fallen since Friday night. Now (ten in the evening) it is cloudy and cold and has just recommenced snowing. Ice, of considerable thickness, is running heavily in the river.

Monday's Cincinnati *Gazette*, on the situation says: The wind veered round from northeast, until at one time it came directly from the south; then passed on around to the northwest. At dark it was from the west. The barometer indications at the hours given above were 29.44, 29.44 and 29.39.

The packets did a fair business, on Saturday, but freight was hauled to the wharf only in moderate quantity for other steamers. The wharf was slippery, and in some cases draymen refused to haul freight. There were but two arrivals outside the packets, and one departure, the latter for Memphis. Yesterday there was one arrival from Kanawha, and one departure for Memphis. To-day we will have one boat receiving for Nashville, one for Memphis, three for points on the Arkansas river, and probably six for New Orleans.

It is the opinion of some well informed rivermen that the rise which has now reach here will give us from four to four and a half feet over the falls. Hence to Louisville there are nine feet of water for steamboats. The rise in the Cumberland, reported in our dispatches, will materially assist navigation in the lower Ohio.

The towboats Arab and Abe Hays arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, each having barges loaded with 20,000 bush of coal.

The towboats Condor, Wm. H. Brown and Raven arrived from Pomeroy yesterday. The first of these had ten barges in tow, loaded with coal, and the other two had several barges of coal, each, besides two salt barges, each.

The Swallow, Capt. A. McCarthy, and the Emma, Capt. J. H. Maratta, have dropped down to the levee to load for New Orleans.

The towboat Charley Bowen, with a tow of salt and coal, arrived on Saturday morning from Pomeroy.

The towboat Lynch, with coal barges from above for this city, it is reported, blew out her cylinder head Saturday morning. No serious damage was caused by the explosion.

PAGE'S
PATENT TANNING PROCESS.
PATENTED MAY 8TH, 1866.

The attention of Tanners is called to this new process, which combines rapidity, cheapness and simplicity, and insures pliability, durability and strength in the manufacture of Leather.

For Lace Leather it has no equal, and has superceded all other methods of Tanning by actual test in the market. Testimonials and full details given, and State, County or Shop Rights for sale on application to
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SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth st.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY
No. 56 WOOD ST., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, December 21st, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold the very desirable Lot of Ground, No. 56 Wood street, having a front of 23½ feet and extending back 84 feet, on which is erected the substantially built Brick three story business room, at present occupied by Jas. P. Tanner, Esq., wholesale boot and shoe dealer.

Terms—One-third Cash and the balance in One and Two Years with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage.

For business purposes this locality is unsurpassed, and to capitalists and business men generally this sale should prove very attractive, as the opportunity for investments in Wood street property are of very rare occurrence.

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55 and 57 Fifth street.

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Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE on Life or property obtained in the Safest Companies.
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RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE,
PACKET COMPANY.

Will run Four Elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets
ELISHA BENNETT..........M. A. COX.
FAYETTE............CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN...........CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN...........CAPT. Z W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH..........CAPT. D. BOUGHER.

To all points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE,
1867. 1867.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packets,
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR............CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE,
AGENT.
R. R. ABRAMS,
GEN'L. SUPERINTENDENT, Brownsville, Pa.

Marietta and Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING
Marietta and Parkersburg Line.
1867. 1867.
Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI...............J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE..........C. L. BRENNAN, Master.
Freight will be received at all hours by
tf JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

New Orleans.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
FIRST RISE.
The steamer ARMADILLO, Capt. D. H. SWANEY, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans Direct.
THE FIRST RISE.
The fine passenger steamer ARGOSY, L. VANDERGRIFT, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board.

For New Orleans.
ON THE FIRST RISE.
The splendid towboat MARY DAVAGE, Barges Davage, Nos. 1 and 2, Capt. HUGH CAMPBELL, will leave on first rise in the river.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
C. BARNES, Agent.

St. Louis Advertisement

1867. 1867.
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FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.

One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignors to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

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The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of supplying STEAMBOATS with SHIP CHANDLERY AND BOAT STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at No. 19 PUBLIC LANDING, under the firm of CULLEN, CUNNINGHAM & CO.
JAMES CULLEN,
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM,
CHARLES B. RUSSELL,
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON.

Capt. Andy Robinson, Jr., will remain with the new firm.
Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 1867. eod

JAS. H. HOLMES,
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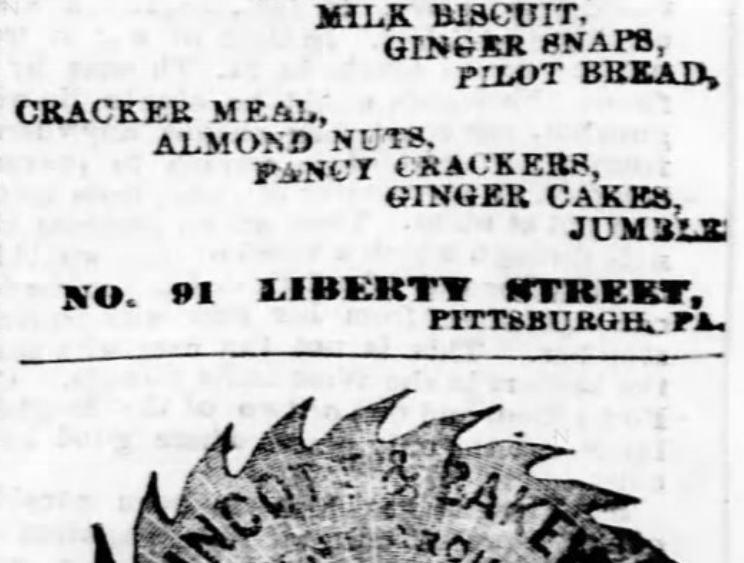

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15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 105 bbls Bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush Bolted Corn, whole; 5,000 ℔s chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 ℔s chopped Feed, Corn and Rye, 500 ℔s White middlings; 15 bush Barley; 30 bush Shelled Corn, receiving and for sale: 100 bxs prime Old Cheese, 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 ℔s fresh May Butter, in store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No. 100 Liberty street.